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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. HAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873. NO. 308.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect it all together, or whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, September 9.—There has been some modifications in the Ministry since yesterday. Senor Bergas, who was first named for Minister of Justice, has been appointed Minister of Public Works instead of Senor Cervera, and Senor Dubrio has received the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

MILITARY CHANGES.

MADRID, September 9.—General Martinez Campas has relinquished the command of the Republican land forces which have been besieging Cartagena, and has been placed in command of the troops in Valencia. General Salcedo succeeds General Campas at Cartagena.

THE CAPTURED FRIGATES.

MADRID, September 9.—Vice Admiral Yelverton, commanding the British squadron in the Mediterranean, has informed the government that he will surrender the frigates Victoria and Numancia, now at Gibraltar, if a crew of five hundred men is placed on each vessel.

SEIZURE OF OLOT IRONCLAD—MUTINY AT BENGA.

BARCELONA, September 9.—The Republican garrison at Olot, Gerona, has been reinforced, and no apprehensions are now felt of the capture of the town by the Carlists. A regiment of Alfonsist troops stationed at Berga mutinied yesterday, and compelled its officers to leave the city.

INTERCEPTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

MADRID, September 8.—Twenty-seven general officers have done far left the government service because the military laws are not observed. Generals Concha, Columbia and Pavia have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Generals.

England.

DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, September 8.—The Doncaster September meeting commenced to-day. The Champagne stakes was won by Mr. Johnson. Third, and the great Yorkshire handicap to Mr. ——ell.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT—THE QUEEN GOING ABROAD.

LONDON, September 8.—An accident occurred today to a passenger train on the South western Railway, near Guildford. Three persons were killed and twenty injured. It is reported that the Queen will soon go to Homburg, a celebrated watering place near Frankfort.

France.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 8.—A party of Mormon emigrants who have just arrived here on their way to America, have been prevented from holding their religious exercises in public they will embark from the city.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—The steamships Caledonia and Bohemia, from New York, and Corinthian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, September 9.—The steamer Batavia, from New York, has arrived.

Commercial Markets.

LONDON, September 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼; for account 93¼; 5-20's of '65, 93¼; do. of '67, 90¼; 10-40's, 89¾; Erie, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Cotton firm at 9¾ @ 9½; sales 10,000; Orleans Americans, 9,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat 10s. 4d.; amber 10s. 2d.; red winter spring 10s. 1d. @ 10s. 2d.; red winter 10s. 2d. Corn 30s. 6d. Oats, Lard 39s. 6d. Cheese 60s. Clover-seed nominal 38s. 6d.; short rib do 41s. Refined petroleum 1s. 1d.; yellow 1s. 0d.

ANTWERP, September 9.—Refined petroleum 50 francs.

CRIMES.

A Young Lady Outraged by a Colored Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., September 6, 1873.

A young lady named Annie Myers, daughter of a rich farmer, was outraged yesterday afternoon near Brookville, by a negro employee of her father's named Thomas Morris. He was arrested last night and is now in jail. The young lady is very sick. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the crime.

A Man Shot in a Brothel.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 9.—Hiram Munich was fatally shot by Lonny Lynn, about midnight, in a notorious house known as "Lou's Place." Munich was formerly a policeman. Lynn is the divorced husband of the proprietress of the brothel, and has been arrested.

Assassination in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—Judge S. S. Crawford and District Attorney Arthur H. Harris, of the Twelfth Judicial district, were assassinated yesterday twelve miles southwest of Waynesboro, in Sabine parish, while on their way to hold court at that place. The bearer of this information states that they were shot from behind, and their brains blown out. The murderers are not known, but it is thought that personal and not political differences led to the assassination. Both men are radicals and Harris a Democrat. Both leave families.

Highway Robbery in Idaho.

SALT LAKE, September 8.—Highway robbers stopped a stage near Pleasant Valley, Idaho, coming south, to-day, and took the treasure of Wells, Fargo & Co. The robbers escaped.

Financial Position of the New York Warehouse and Security Company.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1873.—To the Union, a Director of the "New York Warehouse and Security Company, says the assets of the company amount to about $250,000, liabilities $120,000. The Manager, James Boorman, is also President of the company $1,000,000, one-half of which was secured by bonds of the road and notes of the land granted the Railway and Trust Company, and the other half by the personal guarantee of the Directors. The Warehouse Company also made a loan of $500,000 to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, whose road is not completed. This loan matured last spring and remained unpaid, but it was upon the personal guaranty of two persons connected with the road, and Mr. Boorman hopes that the Warehouse Company would eventually obtain the money. He further said the company made a loan of $600,000 to the West Wisconsin Railroad, which is secured by bonds of the road and the personal guaranty of Jay Gould. The latter loan was good, but had not matured, and the same was true of the loans made to other railroad companies whose names he could not remember. Mr. Goodn was unable to say whether the suspension of the company would be permanent or final, remarking that this would depend entirely upon the decision of its creditors.

Last Day of the Methodist Conference at Brookville—Conclusion of Business.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., September 9, 1873.

The session of the Conference and the meeting of the Bishop with the Cabinet last night continued till three this morning. It assembled again at eight o'clock, finished up and adjourned after the 40 came. The two last sessions were devoted to the routine business of receiving reports. The Bishop and Cabinet met at the same place this morning, but at eight instead of ten. At the close of the session the Bishop read the appointments for the ensuing year. Among the resolutions of thanks passed unanimously was the following:

Resolved, That the management of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and the reporter of that paper, who has furnished the daily telegraphic synopsis of our proceedings, are entitled to the thanks of this Conference, which are hereby tendered.

Never was a body of men better pleased with the hospitality extended than the preachers.

Compliment to Judge Gordon—Lot Sale at Brookville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., September 9, 1873.

The Great Western Band, here with the excursion party at the lot sale, serenaded Judge Gordon this evening. The Judge modestly thanked the band for the compliment paid him, as a candidate, declining to make a political speech.

The lot sale was a success; forty sold at prices ranging from two hundred and fifty to eight hundred dollars. Many Pittsburghers are here and having a good time.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered a second Commission to reappraise the Kaw lands in Kansas, Judge Jones, of Ohio, chairman.

John McKee has been appointed Postmaster at Hamilton, Ohio.

The Fort Packers' Convention meets in Chicago to-day. Large delegations have arrived.

Several fine paintings from Philadelphia, Chicago and Milwaukee arrived at the State Exposition at Indianapolis, to be opened to-day. Many more are expected. The art department will be one of the finest ever organized in the West.

H. Alexandre & Sons, of the New York and Mexican Steamship Line, received a telegram from Havana to-day advising them of the great conflagration there and the destruction of a large number of the inhabitants, and appealing to the American for aid.

The improved order of Red Men are holding their Grand Council at Cleveland, Ohio.

The steamer Olympus has arrived at Boston from Liverpool.

The cricket match between the St. Louis eleven and the eleven of the St. George club of New York, was concluded yesterday. The play of the St. Louis is said to be good all round.

The Annual session of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the United States of America convened was held to-day at Plympton Hall, New York.

Captain David Wilkinson, an old and well known lake captain, died at his residence at Perrysburg, Ohio, Sunday, aged seventy-three. He was on the lakes from 1815 to 1863.

A dispatch from Shreveport reports 364 cases of yellow fever there.

The Internal Commission of Inquiry into the Canada Pacific Railroad scandal, is still engaged at Ottawa.

A band of negroes yesterday visited the principal mills in Charleston, S. C., and by threats of violence forced the hands to strike for higher wages. Two thousand mourers are thrown out of employment.

A mass meeting of colored citizens was held last night at the Cooper Institute, New York, to hear the views of a delegation of colored Senators from Louisiana with regard to their political grievances.

Advices from Owensboro, Ky., state that three men, confined in jail, charged as Ku-Klux, picked the lock with a penknife on Monday evening and escaped.

The Seventh Illinois Regiment, of Illinois, commenced the thirty-eighth annual reunion in Chicago yesterday.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have directed the Attorney General to sue out a writ of quo warranto against the American University in the matter of bogus diplomas.

The steamship Westphalia has arrived at New York from Hamburg.

The accounts of ex-Deputy City Treasurer Redman, of Brooklyn, have been investigated and show a deficit in the city funds of $9,320, and $7,000 in those of the Board of Education.

On what is slender thread a life may depend. In Reading on Friday, according to the *Eagle*, Josephus W. Hess, painter, had a narrow escape from death. While painting a dormer window of a new house, which is 60 feet high, he slipped, and had not a good finger ring caught him he would have tumbled to the ground and been killed. The ring caught on a spike and held him. The little finger was nearly severed in two.

STATE NEWS.

A young girl named Annie Robinson, daughter of a widow in Cleveland, died very suddenly in Petrel on the 6th inst. With other girls she was swinging on a rope, when she exclaimed "I am so faint," and fell, apparently lifeless, never returning to consciousness. The physician who attended her attributed her death was produced by rupture of the walls of the heart caused by violent exercise.

Tritonia is improving rapidly, notwithstanding the low price of oil.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Along the Lackawanna there is much to interest the archæologist and invite the attention of the geological students. But a short time since Mr. Frank Lee Farries, mining engineer of the D. L. and W. Railroad, and withal an artist not without power and culture, found several tracks of the *Protichnites* in the rocks of the Devonian period, on the Lackawanna. The tracks were three inches in diameter, three toed, and impressed into the rock half an inch in depth. The track of this rare and now extinct species of the turtle family has heretofore been found covering the Silurian in North America save in Canada. Mr. Farries, who resides in Providence, proposes to have the rock transported to a proper place where the foot prints and tail marks of this pre-Adamite animal can be located on in amusement by the scientific world.

Frederick Weiss, a noted bass singer, died at Bethlehem last week. He was seventy-eight years of age, but always spoke of himself as a young man.

Matthew Samuel, of Luzerne county, aged sixty years, was arrested on Friday for attempting to commit an outrage on his own daughter, who is but twelve years old.

The body of a child buried eight years ago, was exhumed in Chester county the other day, and the outside coffin found in the position it occupied when deposited in the grave, while the inner coffin was standing at an angle of thirty-five degrees. Singular.

Lewis Smith, of Fogelsville, Lehigh county, was crushed to death on Friday by the caving in of a sand bank.

Charles Peiffer, of South Bethlehem, Northampton county, has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for attempting to commit a rape on his daughter, of thirteen, and a neighbor's child.

A missing woman of Abington, Schuylkill county, supposed to have committed suicide, eloped with a horse thief.

John Serioth has challenged H. Kelley, of Reading, to run a foot race for $100 a side, or for any sum he of Ephrata may be can "chaw up" that Serioth state, he will accept.

On Friday of last week the cases of persons indicted for selling liquor without license were brought up in the Cumberland county Court. The counsel for defendants made a motion to set aside the array of jurors and the entire commission of jury writs, on account of the wheel not being sealed by the sheriff with his seal and by each of the jury commissioners with their seals, as required by law—the Wheel being sealed only with the seal of the Court. Judge Junkin sustained the motion, as a similar case was decided by the Supreme Court. The defendants were bound over not to sell liquor and appear at the next term of the Court.

Capt. W. W. Dechi, of Reading, died very suddenly on Saturday. Saddler, of apoplexy. He was present in the Mexican war, and also in the United States during the late rebellion.

Philadelphia makes a call for a "Centennial Hotel," and says, whether the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, North American Life Insurance Company, or a Home Stock Company, build the contemplated palatial hotel, which is to exceed everything of this kind in this country or Europe, it is of the utmost importance that the city should not forget that first-class accommodation is required, not alone in view of the Centennial Exposition, but for the benefit and credit of that growing city.

A country editor tells how a confrontor to another paper pushed one of the Psalms of David as original, and says: "Why send missionaries to Hottentots—China? Shades of Dickens! why indeed?

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has the model engine, the last word in locomotive for the present season. It has been on the road for fifteen years, has traveled 260,000 miles, and has carried many million passengers, has turned over to his employers $1,800,000, but has cost but $7,000 or eight hundred dollars.

Allentown talks seriously of putting up a fire alarm telegraph.

Col. Hugh Rice died at his home in Lower Chanceford township, York county, on the 31st ult., aged ninety years. The Colonel had been confined to his room for twelve years by paralysis.

OHIO NEWS.

The Tiffin *Advertiser* of a late date says: We are again called upon to chronicle the death of one of the earlier settlers of our city, that of Rev. Henry G. Spayd, which occurred on Friday last. Mr. Spayd was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of September, 1798, and moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1820. He came to this city in October, 1845, opening a drugstore in the room now occupied as a saddler shop by Mr. H. Groff, and was elected by the Whigs of this county to the State Legislature, and was a resident ever since that time, and was well known to the people of the entire county.

Saturday's sportsmen are worrying the ducks a little. The season opened on the 1st instant and will continue until the 1st of March.

The coal tonnage of the Hocking Valley Railroad for the month of August was 80,000 tons, or 2,600,000 bushels. Total earnings for same time, $115,000. This showing is at the rate of 30,000,000 bushels per year, of which Columbus consumes one-fifth.

The several insurance companies interested have thoroughly investigated the losses by the late fire in Kadon, and the burnt district will soon be rebuilt.

The Montgomery County Pioneers will hold a grand old fellow reunion at the National Soldiers' Home on the 10th inst., in honor of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

Speaking of the new Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railway, the Akron *Beacon* says: "No railroad in Ohio has better supplied with college facilities for learning. At the northern terminus, the road, Hudson, there is Western Reserve College; Akron has Buchtel College and Buchtel Hospital and Theological Seminary, and then there is Otterbein University, with its magnificent new building at Westerville.

Dr. Willis Merriman, of Bucyrus, who died on Saturday last, aged 75, was the first President of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, which long since became part of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

About seventeen years ago a young boy, residing in Wood county, took a bounty out and left home, the original bill of the same had been removed, and a man's tail nicely sewed on instead, and sold it to a certain buyer of furs for many miles from Grand Rapids, and got the money for a practical joke, but the boy kept the money, grew to be a prosperous business man, bought out the mill, and has since unloaded him so much that a few days ago the exfurrier received a note inclosing $5 in postage stamps, requesting him to send a receipt. The furdealer, so he put the cat skin among a lot of mink skins and sold it for mink—hence the note. The boy, now a merchant, he proposes to contribute the money to some benevolent purpose.

In view of the coming Put Meow Convention at Put-in-Bay, an effort is being made there to get up a corner in rum and lemons.

Warren is about to erect a fine city building at a cost of fifty thousand.

The Twenty-third Ohio Infantry will hold its annual reunion at Wellington, September 17.

Cleveland has 98,823 names on its directory, and one paper prints a list of persons for each number.

The new Episcopal church in Dayton is approaching completion, and, it is claimed, will be the handsomest church in Ohio.

The city of Xenia, says a farmer residing east of that city harvested about forty tons of first class timothy from a little over sixteen acres. Meadows in that county have made an excellent yield this year.

Hezekiah Taylor, of Richland county, mistook a bottle of aconite tincture, prepared for curing gaps in chickens, for cholera mixture, and took a dose to relieve a cramp in his stomach. He died in less than an hour. The coroner's jury "exonerated" the druggist who prepared the mixture, for not labelling it poison.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN MISSION.

Reservation for the Kickapoos and Pottawattamies.

Quiet on the Mexican Borders.

The Commission on Steam Boilers.

Photographing Counterfeit Notes.

The Geneva Award Paid In.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1873.

A Reservation for the Kickapoo and Pottawattamie Indians.

The successful issue of the mission to negotiate the return of the Kickapoo and Pottawattamie Indians to the United States removes one serious cause of the disorders on the Rio Grande frontier. These Indians in early days occupied the region between the Wabash and Illinois rivers in Illinois, from which they were removed to a reservation in Kansas about twenty years ago. A portion of the Kickapoos removed on their own account to the Indian territory at the head waters of the Washita, and from there went into Mexico. A war party of about one hundred Pottawatamies and Kickapoos in 1866, under the impression spread among the tribes that they would be drafted into the army, left for Texas, where they were attacked by troops and fled into Mexico, where they joined their kindred in the expedition first undertaken. These Mexican Indians were the most persistent and relentless, and it is said in their movements and attacks displayed courage and daring far superior to that shown by the Mexicans. It is thought in military circles that the removal of these Indians to a reservation within the United States will restore comparative quiet on the Mexican borders. What disposition will be made of these Indians when they arrive has not been definitely settled, though it has been decided that a new reservation should be provided for them. Some portion of New Mexico will probably be set apart for them. The reservations occupied by the Indians now in Kansas consist of 19,000 acres for the Ish Kapoos and 77,337acres for the Pottawattamies. The tribes respectively number two hundred and twenty and four hundred souls.

The Commission on Steam Boilers.

Benjamin F. Crawford, of Allegheny City, and J. S. Devenny, of Pittsburgh, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, members of the Western Commission to inquire into the causes of steam boiler explosions, arrived here to-day. It is stated that the number of instruments and appliances to prevent steam boiler explosions invented and submitted to the Commission for trial, if tested, would involve an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. These Commissioners, after a consultation as to how to commence to-morrow, will designate the number of days they will spend at each point. One hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated, and the law requires secrecy on investigation of the causes, it is thought the Commission will decide not to go into the question of the best means of prevention, but will let that follow as a natural result of the theory which they hope to establish.

The Counterfeit Notes Photographed.

The photographer of the Treasury Department is engaged in making photographic copies of the genuine and spurious five dollar notes of the series of 1869, which are intended for distribution to all the depositories of the United States, and also to banks. The copies of the genuine note are to be used in detecting the genuine and counterfeit may be easily detected.

Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

General Sherman President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 20, 1873.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The seventh annual reunion of the society will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing on Tuesday, the 18th and 16th days of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day.

The annual address will be delivered by Major General John A. Logan. All arrangements for the Reunion will be under the charge of the Standing Committee, the following "Local Executive Committee," of Toledo, who will give due notice of the details of their arrangements:

General John W. Fuller, Vice President; Colonel George B. Wells, Secretary; Colonel J. H. Hunter; Jacob Mery, General Wager Swayne, Colonel L. Von Blon, Colonel Wm. Ogden Ingalls. Major Hezekiah Baumgardner.

Officers who have at any time served with honor in the army or Department of the Tennessee, are, by our constitution, entitled to membership, and are cordially invited to attend.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to participate.

W. T. SHERMAN, President.

L. M. DAYTON, Recording Secretary.

A. BICKENLOOPER, Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1873.

PAYMENT AND INVESTMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

The $1,500,000 awarded to the Government of Geneva was to-day paid into the Treasury by Secretary Fish in one bond. The bond was skillfully printed with a pen, being a fair sample of a printed bond, and was executed in full. It was photographed and then sent to Secretary Fish, who is its present custodian. The certificate of deposit retained by the Secretary of the Treasury will be framed and preserved among the archives of the government as a memorial of the domiciliate settlement of the difference between the two countries. Secretary Richardson has invested the money 6 per cent. registered bonds to await further action of Congress.

The Political Campaign in Virginia—Fossil Democracy versus Live Republicanism—Democratic Appeal to the Unreconstructed—Colored Population—The Colored Man's Party Movement Denied—The Political Arena in Nansemond—Republicans Organize First—Ahead on the First Round, Failed Rebind on the Second—Local Politics—The New National Republican Printing Office—A Description of Its Appearance—Valuable contributions to Educational Knowledge.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1873.

The political campaign in Virginia is warming up to such an extent that the Democrats find it somewhat difficult to keep pace with their more energetic opponents. The Republicans are making an excellent campaign, their organization being more complete and effective than that of the Democrats. The Democratic leaders are consoling themselves with the reflection that Grant carried the State by a small majority on the ground that Greeley was more offensive to the people than Grant. They are now humoring themselves into the fatal belief that matters are all right. The Bourbon accomplishment of learning nothing and forgetting nothing is showing itself on every occasion. Their speakers argue with unwearied zeal the doctrines of State rights and all the other exploded theories of the past ages. Some burst forth in such grandiloquent strains as the old school politicians were wont to indulge it. The invocation of the powers of heaven and unreconstructed fossils to the rescue of the weakening Democracy forms the burden of their eloquence, and any where but in the fossil regions of the Old Dominion would be laughed at only as an impeachment of manhood but as decidedly ridiculous. Their ideas are just as full as ever of old time quixotic extravagance. The Republican platform addresses itself to the more intelligent masses of the State. Instead of calling up old issues and discussing antediluvian theories it strikes at the living issues of the people. It advocates internal improvements, economy in State and national affairs, the development of the mineral resources of the State, and an impartial administration of justice to both races.

Large delegations from all parts of the United States are expected to participate, Senator Morton, of Indiana, among the number.

The leading colored men of this District deny that the object of the National Convention called by the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League to meet next December has for its object the formation of a colored party. They have been at pains to see that such a movement would be worse than folly. Except in a few Southern States the colored voters are divided between the parties, and the only hope to gain by affiliating with the party which holds them in bondage is supposed to maintain and advance the interests of themselves as individuals and as a race, and equality of the party rights. The colored man's party movement is composed mainly of over-zealous but a handful of ignorant persons, but the sentiments of the more influential members of the race have invariably discountenanced at each propositions. In Maryland they have been denounced in speeches and voted down. In Pennsylvania the prominence of the affair in this city say they want a new civil rights bill.

Ben. Butler's political fight in Massachusetts has finally narrowed, and all the old and comfort available is being advocated by them in the city, individually though not officially. When the Essex candidate was defeated by Governor Washburn, Butler, he did not forget to well protect his rear and base of operations. As a quid pro quo, Beni. is said to have had the doctrine and vanished statesmen of Massachusetts, but he seems to have some of the instincts of the Yankee about him. He has set up not only Puritanic Massachusetts, but Puritanic New England. Such a combination as this, to petty negroism for gubernatorial honors have been compelled to forego their ambition and bring to defeat by the overwhelming majority of the blue bred less stock considering him. Butler bred less stock considering him. Butler bred less stock considering him. Butler

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

WIND, weather, and other agencies permitting, the New York *Graphic's* monster balloon will to-day weigh anchor and start for Europe or ——.

"No party ever stood in a more creditable attitude than the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It has met squarely all the issues of the day."—*Philadelphia Age.*

The tariff question, for instance.

SHOULD the general government respond to the growing demand of the Kentucky press, and lend its military aid to put down the Ku-Klux wretches who are bidding the State authorities defiance, what would become of the famous Kentucky resolutions? This is a conundrum for the *Post.*

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembles to-day. The struggle between Governor WASHBURNE and General BUTLER for the nomination has been exceedingly bitter, but the prospects are that the latter will be defeated. The total membership of the Convention will be 1,000; 550 being a majority.

THE Massachusetts Democratic Convention adopted the Maine resolution declaring that "the Republican party is justly responsible for the seduction of the Democratic members of Congress to corrupt schemes of the Republican party to rob the people of their money." The Democratic members of Congress thus seduced may, in the light of this resolution, exclaim with the Widow BEDOTT, "We are all poor, weak creeters!"

THE Convention to be held at Cumberland, Maryland, under the joint auspices of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Youghiogheny River Navigation Company, to take into consideration the project for connecting the Ohio and Potomac rivers by way of the Youghiogheny, meets to-day. A representative of the COMMERCIAL will be in attendance, and will furnish a full report of the proceedings for this paper.

THE satisfactory management of our State finances under the present Republican administration, is attracting attention and evoking warm commendation from papers outside of the State—just as the notorious dishonesty and defalcation which characterize the financial management of most Democratic communities, is fast making that party a standing reproach in the estimation of the industrious and economic masses whom it has deluded and fleeced.

THE Maine election resulted in the manner foretold in these columns—that is to say, in the election of the Republican candidate for Governor, and of handsome majorities in both branches of the Legislature. This being an "off year," the canvass was tame and the vote light. It was heavy enough, however, to show that the intelligent and thrifty people of Maine continue to pin their faith firmly to the great party of liberty and progress—and that will serve for the present.

THE fourteenth session and the quarter-centennial celebration of the American Pomological Society will commence in Boston to-day, and continue for ten days. Delegates from the principal horticultural, pomological, agricultural and other kindred associations in the United States and Canada, will be present. At this meeting the Society will decide what action it will take on the invitation recently extended to it to participate in the International Exhibition at the centennial celebration in 1876.

FROM some satirical comments in the New York *Tribune* on the recently promulgated theory of an eminent English physician, that fatness will not associate with quickness of intellect, and that, as civilization in this country wane in brain, it is to be inferred that our contemporary does not indorse the notion, but leans rather to the opposite opinion. If it be really a fact that leanness, instead of fatness, "impairs the memory and clouds the understanding," the notoriously Cassius-like appearance of the editorial corps of that paper is fully accounted for.

SENATOR MORTON, having recovered from his late indisposition, is about to take the stump again for the Republican party; speaking at Dayton, Ohio, to-morrow night; afterwards going to Virginia, where he will deliver several addresses; and returning to Ohio in time to make two or three more speeches before the close of the campaign. The great war Governor will be apt to make it pretty lively for the Democracy of those States—more particularly for Senator THURMAN, whom his votes in the Senate on the salary bill question were recently in a public speech, flagitiously misrepresented.

THE United States Senate Transportation Committee, created in pursuance of certain recommendations embodied in the last annual Message of the President, meet in New York to-day. They have invited to meet them the deputies of the Granges, the great heads of the railway companies, the representatives of river and lake transportation, and the delegates of commercial boards. Inasmuch as the action of Congress will depend closely upon the report of the committee, it is very important that their inquiries should be thorough, and their conclusions wise. The sessions of the Committee will be public, and will undoubtedly possess great interest.

A MEETING of the Commission to inquire into the cause of steam boiler explosions will be held in Washington to-day, for consultation and to make final arrangements for the tests of strength of boilers which the Commission will shortly order made. Some one hundred thousand dollars, it will be remembered, were appropriated by the last Congress to defray the expense of making these inquiries. By invitation of the Commission, the Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats and Boilers at New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh will be present, and also at Sandy Hook, to witness the tests there to be made. A report embracing the results of the labors of the Commission, and such recommendations based upon their practical examinations as they may make, will be submitted to Congress at its next session.

THE dead are burying their dead, and the funeral progresses apace. The St. Louis *Republican*, (Democratic) says of the State campaigns now waging, that, "unimportant as they are supposed to be, they strikingly illustrate the decay of the Democracy as a fighting power; while the Chicago *Times*, in reference to the period of the Democracy of the *Tribune*, was the leading Democratic paper of the Northwest, observes that "the rapidity with which all that is left of that ancient and bad-smelling prejudice, the Democratic party, is dissolving into "eternal nothingness," is satisfactory and encouraging." In truth, the rate at which the process of decomposition is going on, is not surprising that Democracy, all over the country, disclaims the wish to revive "dead issues." It cannot even revive itself, but is being buried out of sight, along with its dead issues, and like them, will soon, except as a warning —be forgotten forever.

HERE is a suggestive strain from a leading Chicago paper:

"Manufacturing is needed to make Chicago a solid reality. She ought to supply the northwest and even the Southwest with manufactures."

Precisely. And that which is true of Chicago is equally true of other localities. Heretofore the great leak in our ship of State has been the purchase of foreign manufactures which we ought to have produced for ourselves. It is a well-known fact that manufacturing communities everywhere are liberal—always wealthy, while those countries which are dependent on other nations for manufactures are generally poor. With us the immediate and imperative question is—shall we supply our own wants, or purchase abroad? Democracy insists that instead of supplying our own necessities and making ourselves independent, by diversified industry, we ought to go to the markets of Europe; and the standard-bearers of that party in our own State —whose very life is literally bound up in her manufacturing interests—practically indorse the suicidal delusion as "sound in principle." What do our busy hives of prosperous workers think of it?

A SCHEME is on foot looking to the organization of an emigration movement from the South of Europe to the Southern States. Land grant railroads, in connection with other parties, are interested in this movement, of the success of which, if properly pushed, there is said to be no doubt. Hit by those who have investigated. A Treasury agent who visited that region during the past summer is understood to be preparing a report, showing what, approximately, emigration and commerce could be developed in the direction indicated. It is claimed by the projectors of this movement for the South that the class of immigrants who would be brought, are eminently adapted for the needs of that section. Whether that section is eminently adapted for the needs of the immigrants, is another matter; and, although it is undoubtedly true that one of the great wants of the South is labor, it is also equally unquestionable that another want, fully as important and imperative, is a proper conception of the treatment and rewards to which labor is entitled. The South has a good many things to learn and unlearn before reaping her share of the benefits accruing to other parts of the country from our swelling influx of the populations of the Old World.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The Republican County Convention for the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner, reassembled yesterday and, on the third ballot, nominated JAMES G. MURRAY, of Upper St. Clair, for Commissioner for two years, to fill the unexpired term of JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, deceased.

MR. MURRAY is serving his second term as Director of the Poor, a place which he has filled with great credit to himself and to the benefit of the county. He is a farmer, by profession, but has had considerable experience as a business man, and having brains, capacity and pluck, will make an excellent Commissioner. In every respect, it was a nomination fit to be made.

The other gentlemen who were also before the Convention were all worthy and deserving men, and it was a hard as well as unpleasant task to decide between them. MR. MURRAY'S place of residence being on the South Side—a region almost unrepresented on the county ticket—decided the case in his favor; and the county is fortunate in securing one so well qualified for the place.

WHETHER praising or blaming, the *Post*, with an unparalleled knack of going astray, is almost invariably wrong. The absurd infelicitousnes of the illustrations it recently adduced in support or its reckless statement that those Southern States which were blest with Democratic rulers were more "peaceful and prosperous" than their Republican sisters, has already been sufficiently exposed in these columns. When Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky—the first of which is practically well-nigh bankrupt, while hooded villainy and murder ride rough shod over the others—are cited as models of Democratic thrift and order, the matter becomes too egregiously ridiculous for serious comment. But the *Post* is almost as much in error with regard to the States instanced as contrasting examples of Republican ruin. Louisiana and South Carolina were, it will be recollected, among this number. As respects the former of these States, however, the New Orleans *Picayune*, excellent Democratic authority, by no means agrees with the home organ. In a comprehensive review of the commerce of that city for the year ending August last, a late number of that paper gives a very encouraging resume of the condition of the State. The sugar crop, it affirms, is a great deal better than last year, and a much larger yield may be expected. The rice product will be the finest in the annals of the State. A good wheat crop, also, has been secured, and abundant harvests of corn are promised, which will assure a large production of meat. Breadstuffs and provisions are not likely to be materially dearer. None of the elements of commercial prosperity are, the *Picayune* says, wanting, and it predicts that the commerce of the city will be vastly increased during 1873-4. The foreign imports foot up $19,916,285; exports, $101,965,511. So much for Louisiana. With regard to South Carolina, a similar healthy condition of trade and business is shown. The Charleston *News* says: "Comparing 1872-3 with 1868-9, our cotton receipts have increased 42 per cent., rice receipts 61 per cent., exports of naval stores 182 per cent., exports of lumber 12 per cent., and our bank capital 500 per cent. In the same period of time the trade in phosphates has grown from almost nothing to its present dimensions—nearly 50,000 tons of raw material, of which 20,000 tons were used in manufactures at Charleston, and 30,000 tons exported. Of manufactured fertilizers Charleston has this year sent into the interior 50,000 tons—a gain of 180 per cent. over 1871. The export of fruit and vegetables to the North has also risen from small beginnings since the war to considerable importance this year—27,000 barrels of potatoes, and 90,000 crates of other articles—a gain upon last year of 73 per cent. in the former case, and about 54 per cent. in the latter." This marked increase of energy and activity at Charleston pre-supposes, it should be remembered, the existence of a corresponding degree of prosperity in the interior of the State—of which that port is the principal commercial outlet. An empty barrel yields nothing at the bunghole—any more than the columns of the *Post* yield wisdom. And yet our contemporary, which thus, whether censuring or approving, always manages to get hold of its subject at exactly the wrong end, is possessed with the hallucination that it can enlighten the voters of Pennsylvania with regard to their duty at the ensuing election.

The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The writer of this, who never had examined into the affairs of this institution, visited it on last Wednesday. He found them quite in confusion, next to direct ruin. He had heard so many sharp criticisms upon its policy and management that he determined to give it a careful examination. Dr. Calder, the Principal, was fully aware that the visitors had all heard it assailed, and therefore he urged us to go over the entire farm and through all the buildings, to see for ourselves the condition of the entire establishment. The crops in the ground are all in top condition; the orchard loaded with fine apples, and the second crop of clover and grass all that can anywhere be found. The one hundred acres appropriated as an experimental farm, I believe to be in first class condition.

After the election of Trustees, Dr. Calder, being called upon, gave us a sketch of its condition and prospects; and afterwards the visitors were invited into the chapel to hear the examination of the classes. All of those who spoke expressed themselves fully satisfied with the management of the educational and farm departments. The educational is on the same basis as that of companies for oil or gas, the mechanical arts and military science, not to neglect classical and general science. Probably no other institution in the State has so large an educational problem to solve. And it is said to be equal, if not superior, in this vast educational problem had been fully solved. Dr. Calder did not claim. In fact, the tone and temper of his remarks were in very good taste. He only asked us to believe that the Trustees were sincerely endeavoring to meet its requirements and that they hoped when relieved of the pressure in money matters to fill up the programme as laid down in the act of Legislature establishing it.

The discussions of the afternoon turned largely upon the financial policy of the institution, and therefore, my remarks will mainly be on this subject. The proceeds of the congressional land fund, now $500,000, have been invested in State bonds, upon which the college is entitled semi-annually to receive $15,000 or $30,000 annually. This income is unfortunately burthened with an indebtedness of $120,000, whose interest, at seven per cent., is $8,400; and also the three experimental farms, costing in the past about $6,000 annually. This and the annual incidental thereto absorb considerably more than one-half of the annual income, (the students are not charged for tuition) leaving only some $15,000 to pay the salaries of the various professors in the college. All agree that some mode should be devised to extinguish this indebtedness. The President, of the Board, in his last annual report, urged that the Legislature come to the period of the Centennial, when those who spoke did not believe any such an appropriation could be secured. They urged that the Eastern and Western experimental farms should be sold; that individual subscriptions should be solicited, especially from the holders of these securities should agree to donate twenty-five or even fifty per cent. of their face, if the balance was paid them. In case, by these means, the debt could be paid off, the process of decomposition is going on, is not surprising that Democracy, all over the country, disclaims the wish to revive "dead issues." It cannot even revive itself, but is being buried out of sight, along with its dead issues, and like them, will soon, except as a warning —be forgotten forever.

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OHIO LETTER.

Canal Dover and New Philadelphia.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANAL DOVER, O., September 4, 1873.

This is the future Pittsburgh of the Buckeye State. Situated in the lovely valley of the Tuscarawas, environed and girdironed by railroads, surrounded by inexhaustible beds of rich "black band" iron ore, and underlaid by immeasurable beds of excellent bituminous coal, why should this not be one of the future manufacturing centers of the country? Already does the smoky shadows of her prosperity begin to be noticeable. The "Tuscarawas Coal and Iron Company" is making its tons of pig iron daily, and under the skilful management of Mr. Samuel W. Croxton is one of the best paying corporations of the State. The Dover fire brick works is one of the busiest places we have visited lately, and many other industries of lesser importance are continually springing up. Not the least amongst these enterprises is the excellent paper *The Iron Valley Reporter*, under the editorial management of our old friend Bob Watson, who by the way knows as much about newspaper making as say other man this side of Danbury.

NEW PHILADELPHIA

the county seat of Tuscarawas county, is one of the most beautifully situated towns in Ohio, and were its citizens possessed of enough enterprise it might soon become Canal Dover's formidable rival in the way of manufactures. Many of its people are wealthy and somewhat foggish in business notions, but beyond this it is a very pleasant place, and being surrounded by excellent farms it is a first class trading point for venders of such merchandise as the farmers consume. There are some manufactures in the line of agricultural implements, &c. The corn crop of Tuscarawas county will be far above average. The choicest corn farms in this State are in this valley. All the cereal crops are good this year, and the people feel easy as far as money matters are concerned. A good fall trade is looked for by all our dealers.

There are not many of your iron men who have an idea of the extent of the resources of the county in valuable minerals. A detailed statement will fill a future letter, but we desire to note some generalities now.

There are two sorts of paying ores in this part of the State, the black band and red hematite ores. Analysis of the former are more than ordinarily rich, and the vein is found in such a rise and lies so generally with a vein of coal just under it, as if nature hardly knew how to be sufficiently bounteous in her gifts.

The coal of our hills is of a very rich bituminous variety, and for this reason will not work in the smelting furnace unless coked. In many places it is quite clear of sulphur, and when mixed with Straitsville or Muskingum coal make a most excellent iron smelting fuel. There is also abundant supplies of limestone fit for use in the manufacture of iron. With everything needed in making iron so near at hand, it seems strange that capital has not sought more extensive investment in this locality. There is doubtless some reason, but it is beyond our ability to discover it at this writing. ROVER.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

PRE-AUTUMN.

This is the time of year when the Summer, beginning to be addled,
Full-mooned and silver misted, glides from the heart of September—
Mourned by disconsolate crickets, and iterant grasshoppers, crying
All the still night long, from the ripened abundance of gardens;
Then, ere the boughs of the maples are mantled with earliest Autumn,
But the wind of Autumn breaths from the orchards at nightfall,
Full of wiry perfume and mystical yearning and languor—
And in the noonday wood you hear the foraging squirrels,
And the long, crashing fall of the half-eaten nut from the tree-top:
When the robins are mute, and the yellow-birds, haunting the thistles,
Cheep and twitter, and flit through the dusty lanes and the loppings,
When the pheasant booms from your stealthy foot in the cornfield,
And the wild pigeons feed, few and shy, in the scooke-berry bushes;
When the weary land lies hushed, like a seer in a vision,
And your life seems but the dream of a dream which you cannot remember,
Broken, bewildering, vague, an echo that answers to nothing!

A one-armed soldier, with a hand-organ, came into town yesterday. Now we think of it, he had a Cæsarian look about him; and, of course, his organ was filled with Federal bayonets. Grant has begun sending the military here to oversaw the election.

A soap peddler has sued a Connecticut paper for one thousand dollars damages for calling him a nuisance. There's a lye somewhere.

Fall bonnets are to do something toward covering the head. This change will help turn the ornamental into the useful.

"Returns from the country" continue to be large, and in a short time the sea shore, the mountains, the forests, and the watering places will be left to their native quiet.

One of the jokes of the day is, that all the great poets of the United States should be invited to sing "in enduring verse" the nation's farewell to its first century, in 1876! What a cater-wauling there would be should this sublimely silly suggestion be complied with by all Americans who consider themselves to be "great poets!"

There are three estimates as to the cotton crop: one is 4,000,000 bales; another is 3,800,000; and the third 3,600,000. All depends upon the weather.

A genuine pompano, which is peculiar to the Gulf of Mexico and is the favorite of New Orleans epicures, was taken, a few days since, off Nantucket, Massachusetts, by members of the United States surveying Expedition. It is believed to be the first of this choice species ever known in that vicinity.

Among the drawers of exchange through the New York market last week was the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against recent negotiations abroad for their account.

The prevalence of yellow fever at Galveston and Shreveport causes much uneasiness. The disease is very malignant at Shreveport, and that place is isolated from the surrounding towns by a strict quarantine.

Last Friday a negro was hanged in Carlo, Ill. Even after the noose was adjusted about his neck he was given choice of being launched into eternity or remaining permanently in this delightful town. "Jerk dat rope!" was his indignant reply—and there jerked it.

The latest Chicago dodge to escape the liquor law is to get up a mock marriage ceremony, performed at the marriage about one o'clock at night, and then pass the remainder of the time in celebrating the nuptials by getting drunk.

"No cards," is the frequent announcement to the marriage notices; and now comes "no carriages, to the funeral notice. Why both? Presents, in the first instance, have become more expensive than a marriage, and a marriage often costs enough to start a young man in a prosperous business.

The Connecticut insurance cases will be tried at Bridgeport this month. The insurance companies claim that Connecticut, who was found dead in Bridgeport nearly two years ago, committed suicide in order that the heavy insurance on his life might be paid to his friends; and that such case is one of considerable importance in the courts.

The Michigan constitutional convention has got to work. One measure proposed is prohibition of municipal aid to railroads. Another project is the choice of Senators for six years, and to classify them.

Apple trees are rather eccentric in Illinois this year. Many that have no leaves are bearing fruit, and several that did not blossom. In the spring have just gone to work and budded to-day.

The Cotorras iron ore, found in York county, in this State, is said to correspond with the ore of the ancients from which the famous Damascus steel was made, and is similar to that imported into England from the East Indies.

"Gath" epitomizes Long Branch as "a stretch of frame houses on a green bluff, with good air, fair roads, a bad, dirty and dangerous surf, and great moral depravity, relieved only by dissipation."

"Chivalrous" Kentucky! Several of the local physicians ran away from Lancaster, in that State, when the cholera broke out badly. So great was the stampede generally that the local paper of that town complemente by name the physicians and citizens who remained to take care of the sick.

PERSONAL.

Ignatius Donnelly, the leader of the succotash party in Minnesota, was formerly a Philadelphia ward politician. He emigrated to Minnesota several years ago, and went into politics; was sent to the Legislature, and subsequently to Congress. There he was a constant source of discredit to his constituents. It was he who made that foul, filthy, blackguard speech attacking Hon. E. B. Washburn and the Washburn family, and for which he was denounced by the whole country. Returning home he was disgraced by his constituents. He then ran as an independent candidate and was defeated. He still persisted in spreading his cheerful effusions from the order he was elected by, and finally was pumped on and trusted. Last year he plunged into the Greeley wave, hoping to ride to the surface, but the wave subsided and left him high and dry on the paradise of agricultural donkey and hopes to ride into the United States Senate. A prolific writer, a lecturer, and self-made man, a politician, an office seeker by occupation, and utterly devoid of principle, Ignatius Donnelly is the best living specimen of the latter day political demagogue.

The little pebble is rattling through the papers just now as coming from President Fowler. "If boys and girls do their sparking at the church, I say amen to it. I have a daughter whom I cherish as the apple of my eye. When she is of the marriage age I shall expect to be consulted in the matter of God than a theater."

Senator Brownlow in after General Hill again. This time he hardly writes to him: "You are a small pattern of a man—a vulgar fraction of human nature reduced to its lowest term."

A North Carolina paper records the death of Nancy Hall, a colored woman, at the age of 110 years, at her home in Swift Creek township, that State, on the 29th ult., and says: "Her funeral was largely attended by both white and colored people. For forty-two years she had been a member of the Baptist church, and through a long life of consistent piety had won the confidence and esteem of the white people of the neighborhood. Up to her death she drew regularly a pension from the United States government, her husband having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war."

Vice Chancellor Wedgwood couldn't keep so large a secret, and said at the opening of the National Universal School at Washington, the other night, that he had reason to believe Mr. A. T. Stewart had bequeathed that institution one million dollars.

That distinguished student of Chinese, Dr. S. Wells Williams, has completed the main portion of his new Dictionary of the Chinese Language, the result of forty years' work. It will comprise 12,500 Chinese characters, and will make a three-column quarto of about 1,150 pages. It is stereotyped in China.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of sixteen persons—eight men and eight women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Lloyd Barr, aged 80; Elizabeth Hall, 80; Michael Harter, 81; Eliza Bond, 81; Jacob Grear, 82; Hannah Horton, 82; Morris Right-ter, 83; Louis F. Stringer, 85; Elizabeth Sims, 85; Sybilla Haas, 86; Ann Kelly, 86; Thomas Reed, 89; Catharine Wardle, 89; Rachel Jordan, 90; Mary A. Pearson, 90, and Henry Engelman, 90.

For unselfishness and generosity we can certainly commend Colonel Ed. Woodbridge, of Kentucky. He has a fine farm, and not having much employment for it himself, he has for several years manured coal for persons who needed assistance or whose means were limited, free of charge, requiring of those who accept his bounty only that they pay the driver seventy-five cents for his day's work, and he himself paying the toll. If wealthy people generally were animated by this profitably spirit for the good of fellow man, how much more happiness and how much true prosperity there would be in the land.

William H. Seward's heirs have received $41,460 for copyright of the first six months of his "Travels Round the World"—a profit probably unparalleled in this country, if not in any. The second six months began the list of August, and the sale of the work continues as constant and as large as before.

Mary Hershey, an orphan girl and poor, recently obtained a verdict of six thousand dollars against John Morgan, a wealthy farmer of Richland county, in the Mansfield Common Please. The charge was assault, and was committed when taking the girl home from a circus.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

History of the Queen City Festival.

Its Wonderful Growth and Success.

The Best Exhibition of the Century.

Hints and Warnings for Pittsburgh.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, September 8, 1873.

The fourth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was opened with formal and imposing ceremonies on the evening of the 1st instant. The telegraph has informed you of the successful inauguration of the September festival, and of the very general interest manifested throughout Ohio and vicinity in the Exposition. It is now proposed to give something of the plan of operations adopted here and the secret of the success which is now assured. In view of Pittsburgh's project for a similar undertaking, it seems wise that she should learn as much as possible from the experience of others.

HISTORY OF THE EXPOSITION.

It is interesting to note how the present magnificent Festival of Industry has grown from a small beginning. Years ago Cincinnati enjoyed the meetings of what was known as the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, an organization which furnished exhibition of local industry, and in their way interesting, though they drew little or no aid from abroad, and excited not much attention outside this city. About the year 1863 these exhibitions were suspended, and from that time till 1869 Cincinnati was content to believe that her business was flourishing and profitable, without any such tangible proof of the fact as an Industrial exposition would afford. In the summer of 1869, however, the Wool Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest held their meeting here, and an exhibition of textile fabrics was given with gratifying success. In the spring of 1870 the Germans held here their National Musical Festival, or Saengerfest, and put up for that purpose a building 250 by 110 feet, on property controlled by the Park Commission. The building was one exactly suited to the purposes of an exhibition, and the Textile Fabric Association at once began the agitation of the question of the repetition of their exhibition of 1869.

After consultation with the Board of Trade, it was decided to give an exhibition of manufactures in the Saengerfest Hall. The success of this venture was beyond the most sanguine expectations of the general committee in charge, and of the public. Beside the main hall, additions were built to the north and west, and yet there was not room enough for the exhibitors and visitors.

It was then proposed to put the whole undertaking of future exhibitions into the hands of a committee consisting of five members from each of the following organizations: The Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Ohio Mechanics Institute. This committee, known as the Exposition Commissioners, took complete control of the management of the affair, and to them is due the credit of the unparalleled success of the yearly exhibitions.

At first the ideas of a majority of the Commission were not much beyond what had been accomplished by the old Mechanics' Institute. But a few of the members saw the possibilities before them, and pushed the enterprise to its present creditable proportions. The citizens have shown an interest abroad, and often in advance of the enlarged plans of the Commission, insomuch that the latter have felt justified in adding to their buildings and attraction therein, far beyond anything originally intended.

FINANCES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

How the necessary funds have been raised to consummate such a gigantic enterprise, and what has been the attending financial success, are questions which will interest your readers. In the first place, then, be it distinctly known that the Exposition is not a joint stock corporation formed or used to make dividends for stockholders. There are no stockholders and no dividends. No one of the managers in it can by any possibility make a dollar of profit, though all of them, together with a very long list of citizens, make themselves personally liable for any losses which may occur.

In other words, the citizens of Cincinnati each year subscribe a fixed amount to what is called the guarantee fund, the condition of which subscription is that they will pay their pro rata of any losses incurred at the next exposition. In the possible gains they have no share whatever, it being understood and agreed that these shall all be devoted to the uses of future exhibitions. The net profits are added to the fixed capital of the Exposition, and from this fund the enlargement of the exhibition buildings and the extension of the scope of the enterprise are annually made.

Here seems to be the secret of the favorable progress of the Cincinnati Exposition. The citizens are brought into intimate connection with its management, have a substantial interest in its finances, and feel a personal responsibility for its success. There have thus far been no losses to be borne by the volunteer subscribers, but this gratifying fact is the effect, rather than the cause, of the increased care which the people have over their own venture. No other management could have made the display and such a magnificent display of the useful and beautiful in Cincinnati—a display to which not only the city and State have contributed most bountifully, but which has drawn upon every part of our Union and been enriched by the cheerful offerings from the older nations of the East.

This is, therefore, the first hint to Pittsburgh—that she shall have, or attempt to have, an Exposition which is not for and of the people in the most popularly democratic sense of the word. Governor Cox touched the right chord in his opening address on Wednesday night, when he said, "This is the laborer's Festival. We are gathered to see what the skill of the workman, aided by the wealth of the capitalist, can effect."

It must be well understood from the outset that to an Exposition in the name for an exhibition of skilled labor in every conceivable department of human industry, and then success will necessarily attend the undertaking. If Pittsburgh shall propose a scheme for such an exhibition, free of all suspicion of speculation and depending solely on the generosity of the people for its support, it must succeed. If, on the other hand, the proposition be to hold a grand fair by means of which the skill, ingenuity and industry of the many are expected to insure success, and profit to the few, it will fail—and it ought to fail.

Let the management of the Pittsburgh Exposition be placed in hands clean of all suspicion of fictiness, and then let the people do all the rest. It will, indeed, be fortunate for your Exposition if its management shall happen, by the selection of a committee from two or three public bodies, to fall to hands so honest, generous and skilful as those which have thus far guided the Cincinnati Exposition. These gentlemen, working only for the general good and the honor of their city, have been more faithful to the great interests than are many men to their own. Here are the older men who, amid the cares of business or the enjoyments of retired domestic life, find time for valuable counsel; and here are the younger men whose active brain and quick hand contribute the work which, at once, gives it the proportions entails. In Pittsburgh there are just such men, and only to such should the Exposition be entrusted.

THIS YEAR'S EXPOSITION.

As the result of the experience of the last three years, the contract has now opened an Exposition vast in size of which was never seen on the continent. There have been larger quantities of goods and merchandise gathered together (though here are seven acres covered and filled), and possibly some particular department may have exceeded ours in extent, but it is safe to assert that so varied and extensive an exhibition of machinery, of manufactured goods of all classes, of horticulture and fine arts was never attempted before.

Power Hall, covering one acre, is the center of attraction, and affords by far the best display of machinery ever seen. The different engines are kept in motion, furnishing the power for working the machines of every size and description.

The art gallery ranks next in point of interest and importance. It contains a very large yet very select collection of fine paintings from the old world. To this from the artists of Germany, Italy, England and France have been added many fine works, while many of the famous private galleries of Europe have been largely robbed for the enrichment of this great collection.

No attempt can here be made towards details. Suffice it to say that the Exposition seems to contain specimens of everything ever made, and of every kind, and that for the general facilities represented one would suppose the Exposition to be at least national in character.

Pittsburgh is far behind many smaller places at greater distances in her contributions. A Youngstown stove foundry, a Steubenville nail factory, a horse power, and Shoenberger & Co.'s self-feeding ball mill, which, while at work, is the admiration of the other exhibitors from your city are Plumb, Burdick & Barnard, the Adjustable Folding Chair Company, of Cincinnati; Bonsall, Tevis, Bonsall & Co., R. S. Roll & Co., Miller, Barr & Parkin, the Pearl Top Lamp Company, Sax, Rear & Co., and Wm. Clarke & Co.

Agriculture is largely noticeably full of strangers. The commission have arranged for reduced fare on its 800 miles of railway, or 6,000 miles more than last year. Over 60,000 paid visits were made the first of 1872, and it is believed that a round million will enjoy that of the present month. The returns which such an influx of strangers will give to business of almost every kind in the city may easily be understood. Possibly the far-seeing people of Pittsburgh have already cast up the incidental advantages which will accompany it (if so, we have not their expectations will be strengthened by the cheerful report from Cincinnati. It would, by the way, be of use and interest to those who are projecting your exposition, to send a committee of inquiry here. The new Music Hall Chicago, Messrs. Pearce, Drake and Laflin, are here learning the ins and outs of the business. Their aim is to do it at their first exposition which opens on the 20th instant. A similar committee from Pittsburgh might gain much information of use for the future. The exposition closes on the 4th of October.

Your correspondent has to acknowledge the kind attention shown him by Mr. W. W. Taylor, chief of the Department of Publication, Commission, Mr. Milward, chairman of the department of machinery, and Messrs. Storer and Burt of the Art Department, from whom I obtained

How Do You Feel?

The fervid heats of summer are now over. In what condition have they left you? Is your liver torpid or disordered, your appetite gone, your digestion imperfect, your bowels costive, your head aching, your mind lethargic? This is the state in which the autumn finds tens of thousands of us, and in this state we are ripe for the malarious fevers, and bowel complaints, and bilious diseases, which the heavy dews, the vapors, and the vast difference between the temperature of night and day are apt to engender. Rouse yourself from this condition with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Wake up the latent vitality of the body, which only requires the stimulating, strengthening and regulating agency of this mighty vegetable restorative to enable it to resume its healthy functions. Indigestion, biliousness, miasmatic fevers, and disorders of the bowels are the usual sequences of a long heated term. Prevent or cure them with the bitters. You can do either, but prevention is best.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroid ered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.

Llama Lace Sacques.

Talmas and Shawls.

Guipure Lace Capes and Berthas.

Black Grenadines, Hernanis, Florentines.

Tamise Cloth, De Laines, Cashmeres.

Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.

Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.

Foulard Silks spotted and plain colors.

Marseilles Quilts.

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TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re organized, and the facilities for these studies will be greatly increased in the prescribed course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The ensuing year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the superior facilities afforded by the College.

A pamphlet for additional information will be made at once by mail or in person.

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Applications received on and after September 1st.

Spacious and tasteful Rooms in both Divisions.

This Institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for College, Scientific Schools, Business, or Seminaries, for Young Ladies.

The same characteristics characterizes the teaching in all the classes.

A Preparatory Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $20 per half year.

For Regular Terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.

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Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, and the Languages, prepared by West Point Graduates and other competent teachers.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PALMER, No. 712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

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Opens Wednesday, September 17th.

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College reached via Rouge or East Liberty station, Connellsville Railroad, or Fifth avenue cars, and East Liberty Street Railway.

For the convenience of students, the college waromette will also run at stated hours along Fifth avenue from the head of Smithfield street to the East End entrance to Penn, passing through East Liberty via Penn avenue and Main street.

For further particulars address

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GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL
GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	53¾	Phila and Erie	24
Reading	54⅜	Pittsburgh 5s	72¾
United Cos	122	A. M. R. 7-30s	93
Oil Creek	25	Central Trans	46½
Lehigh Valley	60¾	Empire Trans	56

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FOR SALE
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS,
At Par and Interest,
FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,
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Negotiable Paper, &c.
Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow and Glasgow.
Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scottand, at lowest rates.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.
FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Connellsville Railroad Sixes.
These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road from Connellsville, and all interest are the best possible security; have 14 years to run, and are offered at 85 and accrued Interest, free from taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 9, 1873.

To those who have profited by the experience of the past, the present movement of the money market at the East is not surprising. The close of last week left the banks with but $414,850 of surplus reserve, or, in other words, it was out of the power of all the National banks of New York combined to extend their discount line above that amount without violating the law of their organization. Three weeks ago they had a surplus of over sixteen millions of dollars.

Financial Chronicle, in speaking of the causes which have led to this result, enumerates as follows:

First, the banks of the West have begun to make precautionary provision for coming business. Second, the crop movements are actually starting with unusual activity, the grain receipts of Chicago being stated at a million and a quarter of bushels a week. Third, the policy of the Treasury in selling gold without equivalent purchases of bonds.

Of these causes the immediate effect of the first is to make money more abundant here and to ease up any sudden demand that might take place, as precautionary loans are entered largely into the arrangements of our manufactures and dealers during the past few weeks.

The grain demand, however, takes money rapidly out of the ordinary channels of trade into the more slowly moving rural districts. For when a merchant gets money he deposits it immediately in bank, and its movement from one to another is not felt, as the volume in circulation is not diminished. With the second cause is directly connected with the first, and while it is different; for all payments made him on his bills receivable pocket, where it is kept till needed to meet maturing liabilities or till curiosity is satisfied. Thus large amounts in the aggregate are drawn off from the banks and are not returned many weeks.

In our home market these movements have no material influence, money remaining in good supply with a tendency to increased activity.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	117¾
1880	116
1864	115
1865	116
1865, new	115½
1867	116½
1868	117¼
10-40s	113¾
New 5s	113¾
Gold	113¾
Currency 6s	123¾
Tennessees, old	81
Tennessees, new	81
South Carolinas, 6s	14½
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	26
Missouris	91¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s, 1881	117¾
United States 5 20s, 1869	116
United States 5 20s, 1864	115
United States 5 20s, 1865	116
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116
Currency Sixes	123¾

—Information from South Carolina represents that the decision of the Supreme Court of that State on the bond case caused no slight interest and excitement, and all the more so because a different conclusion was generally and confidently anticipated. It is supposed, however, that the officers of the State will find means to evade the mandamus of the Supreme Court. One of the plans of compromise, and one most likely to be adopted, we learn from a letter in the Charleston *Courier*, is as follows:

"It is regarded now as a fixed fact that the General Assembly is to be convened in extra session on the 21st of October. The chief object of the extra session is to make an arrangement of the debt, and determine the expenditures for the next fiscal year before the 15th day of November, on or before which day the notice of the rate per centum to be levied has to be given by the Comptroller General to the various County Auditors. An effort, I learn, is certainly to be made to scale the debt, and the scheme will be strongly urged by the Governor in his message. The plan recommended is that the whole debt, $6,000,000, or $7,000,000, must be scaled proportionately to the present value of the different classes of bonds. To explain, I will assume for instance that there is now outstanding $6,000,000 of unquestionably valid debt quoted in New York at 32½; scaling that as we would have a new debt of $2,000,000; which would be 66 cents, the old $6,000,000. Taking the balance of the debt, value, and doubling it so as to make the new debt of about $2,000,000; thus making a total new debt of about $5,000,000."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 9, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
Gold	113¼	112½	112	111⅞	112	111⅞
Western Union Tele'ph	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	90¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express		90½		91		
American Express				62		
United States Express				67¾		
New York Central	104½	104¾		104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	58¾	58¾		58¾	58¾	58¾
Michigan Southern	94½	94½		94½	94½	94½
Illinois Central	103¾			103		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97			97		
Chicago and N. W.	60¾	61¾		60¾	61	60¾
Chicago and N. W. pref		84		84		84
Rock Island		107½	107¾	107		107
St. Paul		47¾	48¼	48¼		48¼
St. Paul, pref		69¾		69		69
Wabash		66		65¾		65¾
Fort Wayne		93¾		93¾		93¾
Ohio and Mississippi		30¾	30	30		30
Union Pacific		36		36		35¾
Chicago and Alton		102		102		102
Preston, Hasstr'd & E.				12		
Harlem		129½		129		129
C. C. and I. C.				38½		
Hannibal and St. Jo.				30		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 10 }

REMARKS—The market continues dull for crude and refined; buyers are very indifferent about taking hold. This, however, is nothing new. Previous prices have to a certain extent been maintained. A number of new strikes have been reported. What effect this will produce in the market remains to be seen.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, the asking rates here being 3¾@3¾. The following sales are reported at

PARKER.

7,000 bbls spot $1 15
5,000 bbls spot 1 10

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market for refined is quiet and nominally unchanged; 13¾c in cans, 14c for Western delivery. Philadelphia delivery 15¾ales
New York 17c

OIL BARRELS.

Dull, with large receipts; city $2 22½ 45; country $2 12½ 15.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were steady and without much change from yesterday's quotations. On the upper road the market opened at $1 40 and closed at $1 37½. The market in Oil City is quoted at $1 35. The market at Parker's was $1 40@1 45. Pipeline refined market was 8c in bulk and 12½c in barrels. Sales and resales of crude petroleum in the oil regions September 8:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
5,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 35
5,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot	1 40
7,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot	1 40

OIL CITY, September 9.—Market quiet at $1 30.

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—Market quiet, firm and unchanged at $1 32½@1 40 for spot. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, September 9.—Market dull at $1 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 9.—Market quiet and but little doing at $1 30.

ROUSEVILLE, September 9.—Market very quiet and dull at $1 10@1 12½.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Closing 8.—Crude in bulk held at 6c, with buyers at 5¾c. Refined for immediate delivery scarce and held at 17c; last half of month 16¾; later dealings 16c; sales reported 6,000 bbls, October, November and December deliveries, 16c. Cases quiet at 30¾@32c. Philadelphia delivery. Market for refined, 15¾c asked.

PARKER, September 9.—Market quiet; $1 10 bid, $1 12½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Market quiet; S. W., 13½c; crude, 10½c. Cases, 30½c; sales none; futures, October 15¾@15¾c; November and December 15¾.

Monthly Exports of Petroleum.

The following are the exports from the port of Philadelphia to Foreign ports during the month of August, 1873:

ANTWERP.

Petroleum, Refined, gallons	2,330,429	331,665

STETTIN.

Petroleum, Refined, gallons	730,770	141,661

ROTTERDAM.

Petroleum, Refined, gallons	1,158,365	228,511

BREMEN.

Petroleum, Refined, gallons	1,059,556	205,130

HAMBURG.

Petroleum, Refined, gallons	787,993	149,736

GIBRALTAR.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	356,682	62,314

CRONSTADT.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	354,594	67,357
Benzine, gallons	45,305	4,077

MARSEILLES.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	81,218	12,991
Benzine, gallons	67,960	8,500
Naptha, gallons	69,430	8,220

SANTANDER.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	79,138	13,057

HAVRE.

Petroleum, crude, gallons	145,659	17,875

VENICE.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	168,180	25,963

SODERTELGE.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	100,041	14,000

KORNIGSBERG.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	81,820	16,364

DUBLIN.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	71,380	13,833

STRALSUND.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	102,760	21,000

KINGSTOWN.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	92,320	17,500

DUNKIRK.

Petroleum, crude, gallons	138,510	16,621

ELSINORE.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	98,471	19,000

DANTZIG.

Petroleum, refined, gallons	123,300	21,620

BORDEAUX.

Petroleum, crude, gallons	4,500	540
Benzines, gallons	127,500	23,500

—*Price Current.*

The Barley Crop of 1873.

(From F. M. and H. Brooke's Circular.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1873.

In order to obtain full and authentic information of the new crop of barley in the various districts of our market draws its supplies, on the 5th ult. we furnished to several hundreds of the local dealers of Canada and New York state, as well as the West and Northwest, blanks containing the following printed inquiries as to the amount of ground seeded, what had been the yield, in what condition it had been secured, and other questions as to quantity, quality, color, weight, &c., as would give the fullest information possible to be gathered by them respectively about their several localities and crops.

These blanks having been returned by our correspondents, with the several questions very fully answered, we are enabled to digest and tabulate them as follows:

CANADA.—It appears that the ground seeded in Canada in the several localities, varied from 60 to 90 per cent. of the usual amount, average 75 per cent.—that the yield ranged from 20 to 45 bushels per acre (as points averaging 29¾ bushels), and the grain, although short in bushel, is of good quality, color and weight.

New York State reports show a few points where the usual amount was seeded, two points a slight increase, and the rest from 10 to one-half—nearly one hundred reports showing an average of 81 per cent. seeded, generally a good yield of heavy weight, and except where damaged by rains while harvesting, though some stained, of fine color and quality. The four-rowed being earlier harvested, escaped the rain. If not all of the rains, that to a considerable extent stained and otherwise damaged the two-rowed, so that some of it will be unsalable for malting. About 40 per cent. of the crop is four-rowed and the remainder two-rowed.

WESTERN.—The States tributary to the markets of Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis, furnish the barley known as Western; and from this section our reports show at least as much ground seeded as usual but a reduction in the yield, and that a very large portion of it will not grade No. 2, this especially applying to the crops of Iowa and Illinois.

The foregoing digest of the estimates of our correspondents would seem to show that the crop of Canada is all making fairly of fine quality, that so also is that of New York—except as to points mentioned—while the reserve proportion of No. 2 being received in our Western markets is small, it is important to remember that their No. 3 is suitable for malting, and is exclusively used by the brewers.

That barley will open higher in our market than last year, there can be no doubt, and probably a little higher during the season seems probable, but the experience had and the knowledge obtained in the use of substitutes during the high prices of the season of 1868-9 were so satisfactory, that even the low prices of barley and malt since current have not wholly suspended the use of them, and they cannot but have a very material effect in keeping the market below what it otherwise might be.

Thanking our correspondents for their labor and attention, we give the information gathered as given by them.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 9, 1873.

FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1 19; No 2, $1 20¾; No 3, $1 05@1 06. Corn dull and lower; 41¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 28¾@28¾c. Rye dull at 67c. Barley active; No 2, $1 26@1 27.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $16@16 10. Lard steady at 7½c. Bacon and bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 92c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, September 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,365 head; total for the week, 5,56 head; market opened dull and slow, with good cattle a shade easier from last week's closing prices of common stock were a little better on account of there being less on the market; about 20 loads were disposed of; sales 159 Indiana steers, averaging 1,164a1,336 lbs, at $4 @4 30; 203 Michigan steers, averaging 1,168 lbs, at $4 @4 25; 160 Iowa steers, 1,260a1,228 lbs, at $5 50; 97 Ohio steers, 1,194a1,502 lbs, at $5 @5 65; 140 Texas steers, 914a1,050 lbs, at $3 75@4 75; 4 Cherokee cows, 1,023 lbs, at $4 @4 25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,600 head; total for the week 10,200; market not yet fairly opened, and prices have a downward tendency. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including report of arrivals, 9,600 head; total supply for the week, 12,700 head, against 14,300 head same time last week. Market slow at full 20c per cwt higher than last week's closing prices; all stock in yard disposed of save a few loads heavy hogs; sales good Illinois hogs at $4 25@5 10; grassers $4 25a4 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cotton in moderate request at 20¾c. Flour inactive and unchanged. Whisky higher at $1. Wheat active; No 1 Milwaukee $1 65; winter red western $1 75a1 76. Rye quiet at 95c. Barley quiet. Corn higher; mixed western, steamer mixed and yellow western, 67a67½c; white 67a71c. Oats scarce; white 49a52c. Eggs quiet at 21a22c. Hay firm at 95c. Coffee quiet at 20¾a22¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾c; refined 15c. Turpentine quiet at 60c. Pork quiet at $17 50a17 75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet at 8¾a8¾c. Lard steady; old stock 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The dry goods market continues buoyant, and both agents and jobbers are distributing large quantities of assorted goods. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are active and strong, with an upward tendency on bleached makes. Cotton flannels are fairly supply and firm. Prints very brisk. Shawls and worsted dress goods are active. Fancies, blankets, fancy cassimeres, and repellents are selling freely. Black silks and cotton velvets in better request.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Wool steady and in good demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 53a54c; extra, 50a52c; medium staples, coarse 48a50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine staple; medium staples, coarse 48a50c; combing washed, 57¾a62c; unwashed do; Canada combing staples, fine un washed 38a39c; coarse and medium unwashed 34a 36c; tub washed 60a67½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Cotton firm at 18¾. Wheat firm at 91 @1 01. Corn firm at 37c. Oats higher at 29a34c. Rye quiet at 79c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork lower at $16 75. Bacon firm at 9¾@10½c. Hogs quiet at $4 10a4 65. Cattle firm; Texan range 1¾a3c for fair to good; beeves 2¾a4¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Cotton firm at 19½c. Flour steady at $7a7 25. Wheat firm at $1 40. Corn firm at 39c. Oats firm at 34a35c. Rye firm at 85c. Oils firm. Pork steady at $16 25. Lard quiet at 7¾a8¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9¾c; sides, 10¾a10½c. Whisky firmer at 91c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Flour firm; Iowa and Minnesota $6 40a6 80. Wheat firmer; western red $1 63a1 65. Corn dull at 45a46c. Oats firmer at 34a36c. Pork steady at $18. Lard dull at 8¾c. Petroleum more active; crude 11c; refined 15¾a16c. Whisky dull at 97c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 9.—Flour strong and in good demand. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana red $1 62a1 75. Corn strong at 43¾a44c. Oats active at 35a37c. Rye steady at 85a90c. Bacon firm at 9½ a10¾c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky dull at 96c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—Corn firm at 38c. Flour steady at $5 90a6. Wheat firmer at $1 30a1 35. Corn firm at 38a72c. Rye steady at 72a75c. Pork steady at $16 25. Bacon firm at 9½a10¾c. Lard quiet at 8¾a9¾c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 9.—Flour steady at $5 65a6 40. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 30¾; No 2, $1 19. Oats dull and lower; No 1, 31c; No 2, 29c. Rye dull; No 1, 66c. Barley firm; No 1, $1 19.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—Corn firmer; mixed 69c; yellow 70c; white 72c. Pork dull at $17 25. Others unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅞.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY

was 7 per cent. during the morning, but during the afternoon some German capital was called in and the rate advanced to 7@1-32 per cent. Later the rate declined to 6@7 per cent., but at the final close 7 per cent. coin was the ruling rate.

STERLING

heavy and lower, with actual business at 109¾a 109¾ for 60 days and 110a110¼ for sight. Customs receipts to-day $675,000. Exports for the week ending to-day, $5,556,554; total exports since January 1st, $195,788,281.

GOLD

feverish and lower, ranging from 112¾ to 111⅜. There were frequent fluctuations between these figures. The room was closed at 2 P. M. out of respect to the memory of the late Chas. A. Lamont. The final sale was made at 111⅜, but afterwards business was reported on the street at 111⅜. As far as can be learned Gould's brokers to-day sustained the market in order to sell and at the same time go short. It is believed that Gould is now short of the market. Loans were from 4 to 7 per cent. and 1-32 for carrying. Clearings $173,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $261,000.

GOVERNMENTS

steady without special feature.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	17¾	5-20's '67	16¾
5-20's '62	14	5-20's '68	15
5-20's '64	15	New 5's	11¾
5-20's '65	16	10-40's	12
5-20's '65, new	15½	Currency 6's	12¾

STATE BONDS.

dull, with Tennessees lower.

Missouri	91½	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	81	North Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	81	North Carolina, new	15½
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Various rumors are afloat which affect the stock market more or less, and the bears are industrious-ly circulating damaging reports to the effect that further failures will result from the suspension of the Warehousing and Security Company. Speculation today was devoid of the feverishness and excitement that marked the dealings Monday. At times during the day the heavy buying was done, and this so far as Fulton by the 1st of October, which, in his opinion, would compare favorably with the channel for the same distance below Shreveport.

It is understood the entire raft is not removed, only a channel through it sufficiently wide to allow the safe passage of river steamers. A further appropriation by Congress will be necessary in order to the complete demolition of the raft, which will now be the more easily accomplished as an available channel has been secured from whence the work can be prosecuted with greater ease and expedition.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

McCullough & Smith, 100 sks rags; W. P. Townsend, 6 casks rivets, 9 kgs do; Graff, B & Co, 3 bbls apples; Reese, Owens & Co, 40 cases lard; E. H. Mayhew & Co, Rea, Hill & Kerr, 10 ice lard, 10 bbls lard oil; 25 cases lard, 25 hf bbls do; Singer N & Co, 15 sks sugar cakes; Harris & Ewing, 25 cases wine of life; Robt Dickey & Co, 8 bales broomcorn; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 bags timothy seed; H H Hastings, 1 car carbotene; Wm Bonnie, 3 do stone; W C Dean, 1 do; Fred Koler, 3 do; At G Co, 5 bxs g ware; Eclipse T & O Co, 56 bbls r l oil; E Moye & Co, 13 bxs cheese; O Simpson & Sons, 225 bxs w glass; B Schmidt, 1 car shingles; B H Landman & Bro, 10 bxs axes; Kim & Jones, 4 cook stoves; Frazer, M & Co, 71 bdl paper; Graff, B & Co, 7 cars limestone; B Pflaum, 3 rolls leather; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour, 100 sks do; John Rose, 1 car hay; W J Meek, 1 do barley; Hostetter & Smith, 50 bbls spirits; Jas Orr, 25 crates fenders; T H Smith & Co, 14 do grates; J L Hastings, 1 car carbotene; Coleman & Mc, 1 do stone; M B Cochran & Co, 1 pump, 1 box; G F Strawbridge, 2 do drugs. Aikens & Co, 1 car bales straw; J C Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour; John Wilson & Son, 100 bbls do; A V R R, 440 rivets; Lucy Furnace, 3 cars limestone.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

McQueean & D, 1 car lumber; South Pitts P M Co, 1 do; Thomas Swaby, 1 do; S B & O Hays, 1 do; A McKee & Bro, 1 car brick; Carnegie, K & Co, 1 do; Gaither & Jones, 5 bxs; Hutchinson & Co, 2 do hardware; A King, 10 bxs g ware; J S Ramsey, 27 bbls r oil; G E Palmer, 5 do; Stein A Bro, 2 trunks mdse; F Schiel, 75 sks oats; Miller & Bro, 8 bbls flour, 45 sks do; R Bubbs, 56 bundles paper; Wm Craig, 30 sks flour; B Pflaum, 5 bdls leather; J A Rhodes & Bro, 1 car coal; Jos Thos, 1 do; S B & O Hays, 1 do; J A McKee & Bro, 1 car coal; Carnegie, K & Co, 1 do; G Giller, 5 boxes

CITY MATTERS.

Commercial Printing Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held yesterday, the following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. R. W. Mackey, Russell Errett, G. E. North, M. F. Egan, E. Absee, C. H. Bradley and Wm. Anderson. At a meeting of the Board, held the same day, a dividend of ten per cent. was declared, out of the earnings of the past year, payable on and after the 15th inst.

State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A call has been issued by H. K. Porter, chairman, and S. A. Taggart, General Secretary, for the annual Convention, to be held at Johnstown, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, to be opened by John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, President of the last Convention. Excursion rates for delegates can be secured by applying to J. R. Caldwell, of Johnstown. The Associations in this State, well, of Johnstown. The Associations in this State, are numerous and in a flourishing condition.

Hall's Safes the Best.

This remark is frequently heard from persons who have used safes for years, and from the testimonials that have been made public, the fact is undoubted that Hall's make cannot be excelled. They are very largely used in this city, and those who may contemplate the purchase of a safe, can, without trouble, satisfy themselves as to the opinion of those who use them. Hanke's, treasurers, and business men generally will find, in another column, a notice of importance to them. It will be seen that the manufacturers of Hall's safes and locks offer one thousand dollars to any person who can prove that one of our Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, or Burglar Proof Safes, has ever been found open and robbed by burglars up to the present time. This is certainly insidious, and demands the attention of those needing a safe.

Annual Excursion.

The annual excursion to the Reformed Church orphans' Home, Butler, will take place on Thursday (to-morrow), the 11th instant. The train will leave the West Penn Railroad depot at seven o'clock A. M., and return about eight o'clock P. M. Dinner will be served up at the hour for such as desire it. Tickets for the round trip, at two dollars each, can be had at Messrs. Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s, Liberty street; Wohl, McKaig & Co.'s, Fifth avenue; D. Kingzett's, Smithfield street, and at Kell & Rettenbach's, Liberty street. It is to be hoped that many of our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Home, so beautifully located above the town of Butler, and at the same time contribute to the treasury of this worthy object. The Great Western Band will accompany the excursion. Families who desire it can take their own provisions with them.

The Masonic Demonstration.

At Philadelphia on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone, on the 26th inst., of the new Temple, promises to be an imposing affair. It is expected that there will be thirty thousand Free Masons in line with about one hundred bands. A large delegation of the fraternity from this section will be present. Some of the visiting lodges will be in regalia, as will the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the members of sister Grand Lodges, many of whom have signified their intention to be present. The procession will be under the command of the Grand Marshal, George W. Wood, Esq., assisted by a large number of special aids. Each lodge will be commanded by a marshal and two aids, who will carry out the orders of the masters of lodges. The dress to be worn on the occasion is a full suit of black, black silk hat and white gloves. The officers of the lodges will wear the jewels significant of their rank suspended on the left lapels of the coat from blue ribbons.

Litigation Growing Out of a Will.

James Kennedy, of Mifflin township, died in 1835, leaving a track of land. He had made a will in 1830, leaving his property, real and personal, to his sons, David and Samuel. The testator also devised as follows: "It is my wish and desire that while any of all of my daughters live singly that they have a home and residence in the house I now live in, if they choose." At the death of the testator, in 1835, he left in the mansion house living Elizabeth, Kennedy and David Kennedy, both being unmarried. In the year 1847 David married and built a house for himself in the yard near the mansion house, and Samuel Kennedy and Elizabeth, unmarried, continued to live in the mansion house. In 1850 Samuel married, and the petitioner lived in the same house with Samuel's family until June 1864, when he left temporarily on account of a difficulty and unpleasantness arising between her and a member of the family. In 1867 she returned, and demanded the privilege of moving into the mansion house as her home which Samuel refused to allow. In 1867, the property was sold to Lee, H. Hays, who in turn sold to Michael Ruffing. Now Elizabeth Kennedy files a bill in equity in the District Court, setting up her rights under the will and praying for equitable relief against David and Samuel Kennedy, and Lee, Hays and Ruffing. She claims her right to a residence in the family mansion.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Houghton, Fox & Co., bankrupts, on motion of H. B. Swoope, Esq., for the assignee, it was ordered that the assignee make sale of real estate, discharged of liens and encumbrances.

In the matter of George W. Rockwell, of Erie, bankrupt, upon application of the assignee, a general meeting of the creditors was ordered to be held at Erie on the 21st inst.

In the matter of Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, on petition and affidavit filed, John Hall, United States Marshal, was appointed provisional assignee, with power to sell the property and estate of the said bankrupts, either at public or private sale, as he may think for the best interests of the creditors.

The hearing on the motion to dissolve the injunction as to Thomas Mellon et al in the case of Wm. G. Johnston, trustee, &c., vs. Giles S. Bates, was continued.

In the case of Thomas K. Wilson vs. Lowrie Childs, the motion for an injunction was argued by Messrs. W. S. Purviance and J. M. Stoner for and A. H. Miller against said motion.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of of Fred. Leppert, charged, on oath of Benjamin Patterson, with false pretence.

Wm. McCully and Thomas Mussy, indicted on oath of P. G. Heger, for felonious assault and battery, was found not guilty.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed upon the payment of costs in the case of the Commonwealth vs. O. L. Lyndell, indicted on oath of E. J. Tindell for desertion and abandonment.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stewart McCracken, charged on oath of Mary Kelcher with felonious assault and battery, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. David Wilson, indicted on oath of Robert Brady for assault and battery, the defendant plead nolle contendere.

William Hasiage, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Charles S. Whitehead, plead nolle contendere.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Rachel Bowers, charged by Louisa Hoffman with assault and battery, is on trial.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

A Man Places His Head Under a Railroad Car Wheel.

One of the most deliberate suicides we have ever recorded was that of Albert Zang, which occurred yesterday evening at Allegheny City. About five o'clock Zang deliberately placed his head on the rail before the second car from the rear of the mail train when coming into the city on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. The occurrence took place at the Chestnut street crossing, and was the second attempt that the unfortunate man has made, and his head was of course mashed to a jelly. He was about thirty-two years of age, a native of Germany, and was unmarried. He resided with Mr. Joseph Heas, at No. 149 South Canal street, near the place of suicide. Coroner Wesdel held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide when insane, superinduced by strong drink.

THE REUNION.

Citizens' Committees to Receive and Entertain the Members of the Army of the Cumberland.

The officers of the late citizens' meeting, to whom were assigned the duty of appointing committees on Finance, Reception and Entertainment, met yesterday afternoon, at Municipal Hall, General J. B. Sweitzer in the chair, and made the appointments as below. It is to be hoped that the members of the committees and citizens generally will act promptly and do all that may be necessary to give the stranger soldiers a warm welcome, and afford them a pleasant sojourn amongst us. Following is the list of the committees:

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James Collard,	Charles Meyran,
John W. Pittock,	Paul H. Hacke,
Geo. J. Young,	Joseph Shinn,
Jacob Keihn,	W. K. Woodwell,
Wm. Stevenson,	P. H. Hunker,
M. Mentzer,	Wm. J. Hamilton,
M. Hanauer,	George Mashey,
B. Gallsmith,	A. B. Bingham,
Thos. S. Mitchell,	E. H. Myers,
Jas. B. Dewhirst,	John B. Herron,
G. Bidermack,	Geo. W. Wilson,
John Froelich,	James Taylor,
John J. Torley,	A. J. Cochran,
J. J. Albetz,	Stephen Dietrich,
Wm. C. Brown,	Abrust Hamilton,
Wm. Mittenzwyer,	R. Brown.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

R. F. Jones,	A. Filson Dalzell,
Joseph Horne,	James Herdman,
John B. Scully,	Charles Meyran,
A. M. W. Painter,	Joseph H. Hill,
Joseph Woodwell,	

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Joseph Dilworth,	James I. Bennett,
E. P. Jones,	John Moorhead,
C. Hanson Love,	John Harper,
Robert H. Hartley,	Richard Hays,
S. B. McElroy,	

COST OF OUR SCHOOLS.

Interesting Annual Statistics.

Mr. Kelsey, Secretary of the Central Board of Education, has prepared at great labor, a tabular financial statement concerning our schools for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1873, which is required by the State School Department. We give a summary of the figures below, which includes the total amount of the tax levied, the total amount of funds for school and for building purposes, the total collections therefrom, and the total receipts and expenditures. A statement of the value of the school property and the number of teachers and scholars is also given. It must be understood that this statement does not include the South Side. Following are the figures:

TAX LEVIED.

Levied by the Central Board	13 mills.
Amount of duplicate for school purposes	$234,141 93
Amount of duplicate building purposes	137,997 43
Total amount	$372,139 97

RECEIPTS.

On hand June 1st, 1872	$ 51,226 38
Amount collected	320,276 04
From sale of bonds	33,007 07
From sale of property	18,944 99
Overdrawn June 1st, 1873	20,923 57
Interest on balances	4,154 81
From other sources	28,603 46
Total receipts including am't on hand	$501,139 21

EXPENDITURES.

Superintendent's and teachers' salaries	$ 173,616 16
Purchase of ground	7,432 29
Buildings	57,395 64
Repairs	13,304 71
Payment of bonded debt	47,991 59
Payment of floating debt	73,580 64
Payment of interest	51,865 10
Fuel	6,683 46
Books, stationery and printing	5,763 20
Janitors' salaries	15,529 60
Secretaries' salaries	2,610 00
Furniture	8,855 46
Rents	1,888 34
Paving and grading	5,935 63
Gas	1,762 64
Water	786 88
Insurance	2,973 61
Other purposes	10,883 67
Total expenditures	467,500 99
Balance on hand	33,639 22
Bonded indebtedness	736,926 21
Floating indebtedness	35,664 16
Value of school property	$1,417,500 00
Whole number of schools	257
Number of months taught	10
Number of teachers, male	41
Number of teachers, female	216
Average monthly salary of males	$153 42
Average monthly salary of females	54 11
Number of male scholars	7,934
Number of female scholars	7,477
Average number in attendance	8,342

The County Commissionership.

Reassembling of Convention No. 5.

Nomination of Mr. J. G. Murray.

Pursuant to action of the Republican County Executive Committee, the delegates to Convention No. 5, of June last, re-assembled yesterday in the District Court room No. 1, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, for the unexpired term of Mr. McGunnegle, deceased.

There was a very large attendance, and much interest was manifestedin among the friends of the rival candidates.

Col. Snodgrass called the Convention to order at eleven o'clock, and announced the purpose for which it had re-assembled.

On motion of ex-mayor Brush, the same officers which presided in June were continued, viz: Col. J. Snodgrass, Bellevue, Chairman; and Messrs. J. H. Miller, J S Woodwell and Wm. M. Claney as Secretaries.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ABSENTEES.

A number of delegates appeared and handed in credentials as substitutes for delegates who were unavoidably absent.

Mr. Brush moved that all delegate- who were members of the last Convention be admitted, and that all others be excluded.

Mr. Coates asked whether it had not been the rule in Republican Conventions to allow substitutes?

Mr. Brush stated that a substitute from Elizabeth had been refused admittance to the last Convention.

Mr. Robert Watson moved to lay the motion on the table.

A delegate raised the point that Mr. Watson had no right to make a motion, as he was himself a substitute.

Mr. Claney renewed the motion to lay on the table, which was lost.

The same gentleman then moved that the matter be referred to a committee of five.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. John H. Cooper, George D. Riddle, John Wallace, Ben. Wachter and James Dickson.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

When the committee retired, a motion was adopted that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates. The following, amidst the most intense excitement, were nominated: Richard Thompson, J. G. Murray, J. W. McGimpsey, J. H. Jones, John A. Scott, John Espy, Wm. B. Lea.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

At this point the committee returned and reported that three of them were opposed to admitting the substitutes, and two in favor, and that the matter was referred back to the Convention.

A motion was made to adopt the report, and another motion to lay it on the table.

A debate ensued, in which several delegates denounced the report, and clamored for the admission of regularly appointed substitutes.

Mr. Claney then called for the yeas and nays on the question: "Shall the duly appointed substitutes be admitted?"

Pending this motion there was intense excitement, and order was finally restored by Mr. Brush withdrawing the original motion to exclude substitutes.

THE DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates, the substitutes being also given:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Fred. Schild, (W. J. Diehl, substitute).
Second ward—Robert McCutcheon.
Third ward—Peter Dresser.
Fourth ward—Fred. Rinehart.
Fifth ward—F. Moore.
Sixth ward—George D. Beecher
Seventh ward—E. C. Matthews.
Eighth ward—W. Kelly.
Ninth ward—James T. Irwin.
Tenth ward—John H. Jones, (W. H. McCleary, substitute).
Eleventh ward—G. W. Rankin, (Wm. B. Hays, substitute).
Twelfth ward, First precinct—John Baker.
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—Thomas McMeal.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—S. K. Wachter.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—A. C. Coe.
Fourteenth ward—George Lang.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—Isaac Watson, (Robt. Watson, Sr., substitute).
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—George Nessenthaler.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. Bostwick.
Eighteenth ward—Richard Hamilton.
Nineteenth ward—A. P. McWilliams.
Twenty-first ward—Wm. Bates.
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—Jared M. Brush.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Charles Stowater.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—William P. Bowers.
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—David Wilson.
Twenty-fourth ward—J. Mulholland. (John Robinson, substitute).
Twenty-fifth ward—Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth ward—John G. Gazzam.
Twenty-seventh ward—Andrew Binder.
Twenty-eighth ward—T. L. Kean.
Twenty-ninth ward—B. McCoy.
Thirtieth ward—William Gough.
Thirty-first ward—John Aiken. (W. A. Scandrett, substitute.)
Thirty-second ward, First precinct—Frederick Faber.
Fourth ward, First precinct—William Gardiner. (George Tomlinson, substitute.)
Fourth ward, Second precinct—George H. Dierker.
Fifth ward—William M. Claney.
Sixth ward—Jacob Everett.
Seventh ward—A. Arent.
Eighth ward—William Zehnder.
Ninth ward—George Edmunds.
Tenth ward—Morgan Evans.
Eleventh ward—Henry Smart.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—John W. Patterson.
McKeesport, Second ward—John Wainworth.
McKeesport, Third ward—Jacob Everett.
Brinddock—John H. Cooper.
Sewickley—Thomas Drake.
Sewickley—William B. Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—Jacob Bowman.
West Elizabeth—Henry Branthoover.
Tarentum—George McGraw. (Calvin Miller, substitute.)
Millvale—Herbert Smith. (Wm. Coates, substitute.)
Belle Vernon—Snodgrass.
Etna—J. H. Boertzler.
Charter—Hugh Cox.
Mansfield—A. J. McQuinty.
Verton—Robert Gray.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, First precinct—Thomas Paisley.
Kilbuck, Second precinct—J. W. Robinson.
Lower St. Clair—George W. Gibbs. (Abraham McGray, substitute.)
Penn—James Gray.
Penn—Jesse Morris.
Elizabeth, First precinct—B. Wilson.
Elizabeth, Second precinct—Adam Kerber.
Elizabeth, Third precinct—Wm. Douglass.
Elizabeth, Fourth precinct—N. H. Boyd. (John Watson, substitute.)
Mifflin—Joseph Perkins.
Robinson, First precinct—Thomas Bell.
Robinson, Second precinct—Wm. McIlwaine.
Moon—S. H. Brown.
Franklin—Edward Thompson.
Baldwin, First precinct—James Powell.
Baldwin, Second precinct—John W. Briggs.
Ross, First precinct—John Crider.
Ross, Second precinct—Thomas V. Quail.
McCandless—John Wallace.
East Deer—Hugh Woods. (John Stearn, substitute.)
Upper St. Clair—D. Donaldson.
North Fayette—G. G. McKee.
Neville—James Dixon.
Shaler, First precinct—C. Baurleln. (H. K. Sample, substitute.)
Shaler, Second precinct—John Miller.
Fawn—J. V. Humes. (J. D. Marvin, substitute.)
Wilkins, First precinct—Wm. Wood.
Wilkins, Second precinct—J. F. Lane.
Patton, First precinct—F. H. Mattock.
Patton, Second precinct—Wm. M. Haymaker.
North Versailles—Wm. Gray.
South Versailles, First precinct—R. S. Baldridge.
South Versailles, Second precinct—David Shaw.
South Versailles, Third precinct—James M. Love.
Plttenger—Wm. Reed. (James Brown, substitute.)
Charlters—Edward Sprung.
Findley—J. D. Shaffer.
Ohio—John M. Stevens.
Reserve—George Keefer.
Newtown—John Dilworth.
Pine—E. W. Kidd.
West Deer—James McInlyre.
Indiana, First precinct—John Pederkeil.
Indiana, Second precinct—John Henderson.
Lower St. Clair—Frederick Fey.
South Fayette—Jacob Jordan.
Sewickley—John F. Marks.
Crescent—W. Shaw.
Richland—L. H. Allen.
Union—John Oliver.
Hampton—H. W. Ferguson.
Scott, First precinct—Joseph Lee.
Scott, Second precinct—Joseph Couch.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson. (George Neely, substitute.)
Harrison—S. A. Drury.
Lincoln—Casper Caughey.
Forward—Harvey Applegate.
Stowe—H. B. Nease.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for the candidates, *viva voce*. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Richard Thompson	31	John A. Scott	16
J. G. Murray	27	John Espy	4
J. W. McGimpsey	7	W. B. Lea	9
John H. Jones	23		

There were 114 votes polled, and 58 were required to elect. None of the candidates having received that number another ballot was ordered.

CUTTING DOWN THE LIST.

Motions were made to strike off the names of all candidates who had not received twenty votes. This would have reduced the list to Messrs. Thompson, Murray and Jones. A vigorous opposition was manifested, and the motion was finally withdrawn so as to include the four highest on the list, by which Mr. Scott's name was retained.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then proceeded with, and the result was announced as follows:

Richard Thompson	39	John A. Scott	18
James G. Murray	51	John H. Jones	6

One hundred and thirteen votes were polled, making fifty-seven necessary to a choice. There being no election, a third ballot became necessary.

An attempt was made to adjourn for one hour, but the sense of the convention was decidedly against an adjournment, and the motion was voted down.

A motion was then made to strike off the names of Scott and Jones, and proceed to a third ballot as between Murray and Thompson, the two highest. This gave rise to a sharp debate, but the motion was adopted.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

The result of the third ballot was announced as follows:

James G. Murray	71	Richard Thompson	44

Mr. Murray having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly nominated, and the announcement was received with applause. He was afterwards nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Murray, in response to loud calls made his appearance and said he desired simply to return thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The Convention then adjourned.

About Leasing a Saloon.

Adolph Bucher, through his counsel, yesterday filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas, asking for an injunction to restrain Joseph Zimmerman and John Gangwisch from receiving, and the Dollar Savings bank from paying out, the sum of one thousand dollars, upon a check of the plaintiff. Bucher alleges that on the 28th of August he bargained with Zimmerman to purchase the lease of the saloon, No. 92 Fifth avenue, for one thousand dollars, and gave his check for the same, on the Dollar Savings bank, payable on the 10th of September; that a man named Freygogel, being the owner, had let the premises to Philip Schmidt; and that, under the contract with the defendants, they could not sublet without the consent of Freygogel. These facts were not known when Bucher gave the check to Gangwisch, and as the defendants could not legally give possession of the premises, the plaintiff sought equitable relief. The Court granted the injunction as prayed for, and the case will come up for argument on Saturday next.

Burglary at Mansfield.

The hardware store of Mr. Albert Laufman, in Mansfield, on the Panhandle Railroad, was entered into Monday night, and robbed of quite a quantity of goods. An entrance was effected by taking out a pane of glass in the front window. The thief helped himself to revolvers, shot guns, knives, carpenter tools, &c., carrying off about one hundred dollars worth of goods. A cast containing a quantity of fine silver ware was left untouched. The store was a new one. Mr. Laufman having opened up only last Thursday. Thus far no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the crime.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—The High School—Finances—The Music Question—Assistant Superintendent Contemplated.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon.

Members present: Messrs. Ahl, Arinurs, Aughenbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Fleming, Graham, Harper, Hemlup, Kehew, Kimmel, Lewis, Nobob, Pitcairn, Praetach, Rankin, Schultz, Shaw, Sims, Wilkinson, Wilson, Craig, President.

The secretary reported that since the last meeting warrants had been drawn for the payment of bills to the amount of $1,686 52, and for payments of salaries $503, being a total of $2,1?9 52. The report was accepted.

One additional teacher was asked for each of the following districts: Oakland, Liberty, Lincoln, Thad. Stevens and Mt. Washington, and two for the Howard district. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

OPENING OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The report of the Principal of the High School was read by the Secretary as follows:

The High School opened according to appointment, on Monday September 1st, 1873. Of the fifty-one candidates who were granted a re-examination by the Board, only forty-four appeared, of whom nine failed and thirty-five passed. I respectfully request that the thirty-five may be admitted to the school. Three others were examined for the Academical Department, who gave satisfactory reasons for not appearing in June, of these, No. 302 passed the examination. I also request that the holder of that number be admitted. The enrollment this morning, September 2d, was as follows:

Academical Department, 220; Normal Department, 55; Commercial Department, 62; total 349, being the exact number reported to the Board one day ago.

The grade or character of the examination for admission has probably been more severe this year than before; yet no pupil has been admitted without obtaining, fairly, the required per cent. for each and every study prescribed by the Board. I therefore have examined every candidate who would be prepared to continue and complete the more advanced course of study which is adopted by the Board and which we just commenced.

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

FINANCES.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committe, reported as follows:

Balance on hand August 12, 1873	$101,292 83
Received from City Treasurer	81,925 00
From non-resident pupils	225 00
From sale of carpet	25 00
Interest on balance Sept. 1	516 33
Total	$184,226 01
Warrants paid since Aug. 12	$8,954 32
Interest on overdrafts to Sept. 1	15 50
Total	$8,969 82
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1873	$180,325 19

Mr. Case presented the report of the High School committee as follows: The Committee on High School would respectfully present herewith the report of Miss Martha J. Graham recently elected to the position of principal in the Normal Department and recommend the acceptance of the same.

The committee would further report that they have approved the schedule prepared for the School by the faculty by which it can be conducted, for the present school year, without adding the cost of the Ladies Teachers department and that occasioned by the resignation of Miss Simpson from the academical to the Normal Department.

Drawing, Music and Elocution have been made graduation studies by resolution of the committee.

The Principal of the High School, the Secretary of this Board and the Secretary of this Committee have been appointed a committee to revise the rules and regulations for the government of the schools, to report to the committee and as approved to be printed in pamphlet form.

The report was accepted and also the resignation of Miss Graham. The recommendations of the committee were approved.

MUSIC.

The report of the Committee on Music was read submitting the schedule for the current year. The committee recommended a reconsideration of the action taken at the last meeting of the Board, and that music be included hereafter as one of the examination studies. This is necessitated by the indifference manifested by scholars to the study of music, and while the examinations will not, nor can they be, such as to exclude from promotion, the pupils well, if the Board in order as recommended, be induced to pay attention to the study, and the work of the teachers be made lighter and their efforts be more encouraged.

We present a communication asking that Messrs. Horner, Darling, and W. B. Black, music teachers, be allowed leave of absence for the 17th and 18th inst., so that they may sing at the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

The report was approved except as to the recommendation that the gentlemen named might attend an examination study.

On motion of Mr. Shaw the matter was laid on the table.

A number of bills were read and approved.

Absence was granted to Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Luckey, Superintendent, stated that at the convention of School Directors a resolution was adopted recommending the election of an Assistant Superintendent. He had not before thought such help, but now that the South Side schools were included in the city, making over four hundred in all, the necessity for such help in the office was plain. It was impossible to visit all and do the office work required beside.

Mr. Barker moved that a special committee of five be appointed to consider the matter. Carried, and Messrs. Harper, Case, Graham, Nobbs and Wilkinson appointed.

The Superintendent called attention to the fact that the blanks used by the city superintendent of districts for reports, &c., were not uniform, and cost much more. If all the forms were gotten up and all were supplied direct.

Mr. Arinurs stated that in a district where scholars attend the school from another ward they were charged ten dollars, which he did not think right as the cost of teaching each scholar was only $6 50. On occasion of the change of district schools to which he referred was because of convenience of location.

He moved that it is the sense of the Board that no such charge should be made. Carried.

On motion the matter was referred to the members from the wards referred to.

Adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY GAS WORKS.

Appraisement, $623,223 00.

Messrs. Barclay Preston, James Hemphill, John McElroy and John Barton, the committee selected, with Mr. James Reese as umpire, to appraise the value of the Gas Works, have finally agreed, as it is understood, to report $623,223 00 as the price which the city should pay for the works. The report of the Committee will be to this effect: That the Company shall transfer the Gas Works as they stand, the transfer to date May 5, 1873. The works and books to be taken as they were at that date, the city to pay the company for the full amount of price fixed from the date of transfer, and for the receipts of the works and pay expenses until such time as the final transfer of the works shall be made. This award was unanimous, and, as far as heard from, gives satisfaction to all concerned. The report will be submitted to the Allegheny Councils to-morrow evening, and to-morrow the committee appointed to take charge of the transfer will receive final instructions. The Ring is not anxious to sell, and it is said that Dr. Hostetter is willing to take the works at the appraisement.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

We have already recorded our impressions of "Elleen Oge," and it is needless to go over the ground again. The play is equally free from stupidity and flashiness. If its strong points could be brought somewhat closer together, the general effect would doubtless be enhanced. It never drags however; and that, in this age of dramatic fustian and sickly sensation, is saying a very great deal.

Large as was the audience on Monday night, that of last evening excelled it numerically, and quite equaled it in aesthetic fiber and quality. Hundreds of our most intellectual and critical citizens were present, by turns weeping and laughing at the noble performance, closing each act with a recall of the play—animated and heid as one from the rise of the curtain to the final tableau.

The exquisite humor and feeling of Florence's impersonation of the central figure have already been alluded to, as has particularly Mr. Mc Mahon's artful and artistic a photographer of character as he is—effective. Fitz. We do not know how to accord higher praise.

The support was even better than on Monday night—especially Miss Wall, the members of the company are beginning to fit duly and smoothly into their several grooves. We congratulate the managers have every reason to be proud of their organization. Where all are so excellent in their respective parts, it is impossible to particularize, and we therefore refrain, for the present. When, however, we say that the company is worthy of the theater whose boards they tread, little more in commendation thereof need be added. "Elleen Oge" will be repeated this evening, and the house will be crowded.

The Academy—Black Crook.

The business at this cozy little theater last night, as well as the night before, was such as to show conclusively that the mere question of locality is a secondary one with the public. Given an attractive performance and the success of the theater is not comparatively little consequence. The "Black Crook" is the battery with which Manager Beamer is at present infusing life into the place—and an excellent battery it is, too, as the result proves. Last night the house was again literally packed from floor to ceiling. The applause was, if possible, in more perfect trim than on the previous evening, and the audience more enthusiastic in its manifestations of marks of approval and delight. The "Crook" is by all odds the most meritorious piece that has been far the past month. It is a spectacular venture ever placed upon the Pittsburgh boards. It is unique in its way; for the probabilities are that standing room will be at a premium during the rest of the week.

Alms's American Theater.

Notwithstanding the number and strength of the counter attractions, the large and elegant amusement establishments to be well filled every night—which is no marvel, considering the numerical strength and estimable ability of the company. The series matinee occurs this afternoon, and there is an immense bill for to-night.

The Varieties.

The attractions are here as varied and irresistible as ever, judging from the crowds in regular attendance. An admirable programme was presented last evening, and—if such a thing be possible—will be improved upon to-night. Trimble's thoroughly fuisthe purpose of its existence.

The Clark-McCully Case.

The hearing in the Board of Friendship, Clark-McCully case, was continued yesterday before Register Thomas Huston, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, was placed upon the stand by Mr. Clark to show the peculiar character of the friendship existing between Mr. McCully and Mr. Clark. Mr. McCully testified that in 1859 he became involved to the amount of several thousand dollars; the amount claimed was about $20,000. A compromise settlement was given for $12,000; attachments were issued against him, and in his extremity he had recourse to Mr. Clark, who procured Mr. Clark as bail for him, the consideration between Clark and Huston being that he (Mr. Huston) would allow Clark the dividends arising from $20,000 worth of stock held by Mr. Huston in the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh. McCully accordingly became bail for the amount of the attachments, without any other object in view than the accommodation of Mr. Clark, who wished to have the use of the dividends accruing from Mr. Huston's stock, which he, Clark, would continue to draw. The witness stated that he did not know Mr. McCully, and that the act was one of purely disinterested friendship on the part of Mr. McCully for Mr. Clark. In answer to a question by Mr. Woods, the witness said the instrument transferring the dividends explained the object of the transfer. This closed the testimony on behalf of Mr. Clark, and Messrs. Hampton & Woods asked for a postponement of the matter until two weeks from date, which was granted.

Charged with Forgery.

Officer Long yesterday evening arrested J. G. Andrews on a charge of forgery, preferred before the Mayor by Mr. J. G. Kerr. The accused had a hearing and was held for trial. It is alleged that at his boarding house he passed a bogus check for $20, purporting to be signed by Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, the well known wholesale liquor merchants. Among the effects of the prisoner was found other checks with the name of the same firm. The $20 check was upon the Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson knew Andrews, and state that he was at one time in good circumstances.

The Supposed Murder.

two young men and Cuppies, last evening, arrested on champ, at the instance of the Coroner, to testify in the inquest in the case of Mr. Wright, supposed to have been murdered on the bank of the Allegheny river, near the Railroad bridge. The prisoners were placed in the lock up. They were frequenters of the boat formerly owned and occupied by Johnny Walt, and it is believed that the prisoners know something about the occurrence.

The Weber Piano.

[illegible] 99 Fifth avenue.

Official.

Vienna awards to sewing machines: Wilson, first grand prize for best machine. Wilson, first medal for best made machine. Wilcox & Gibbs, best single thread machine. Weed, medal for stop motion to treadle.

BODIES IDENTIFIED.

Coroner's Inquest on the Drowned Boys.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday morning over the bodies of the two boys, or young men, whom we have already reported as having been drowned in the Allegheny river, near Herr's Island. Although great numbers of people had visited the remains until after the inquest, there was no identification. Mrs. Klingfaather, a German woman residing opposite the scene of the drowning, testified that she saw the young men constructing a raft, and that after starting out upon the river she saw the raft capsize. They called for help, and she gave an alarm, but the unfortunate ones could not be reached in time.

About 1[illegible] from the bodies were identified by Mrs. Menck as those of her sons. She resides at No. 284 Robinson street, Allegheny. The names of the victims are Casper and Henry Bircher, the mother having been married a second time. They left home at six o'clock on Monday morning to look for employment, and were not heard from afterwards.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A PROHIBITION meeting was held at the Second ward School House, Allegheny, last evening, Colonel Greeg presiding.

A BOY named Lawrence Schmeigh was caught in the toil s at Crawford's Malleable Iron Works, Allegheny, yesterday, and was severely injured.

THE SIXth session of the non-Episcopal Methodist Conference, held yesterday, was devoid of special interest. The sum of $8,387 was appropriated for Home extensions.

A BOY named James Davidson was shot in the leg several days since while hunting in Moon township by the General Lytle was drowned at Vevay, Indiana, last night. Arrived—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; General Lytle, Cincinnati; Morning Star, Henderson; Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Nashville, Cincinnati. Departed—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; General Lytle, Cincinnati; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Dove No. 2, Madison; Nashville, Memphis.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Arrived—Colossal, Pittsburgh; Clinton, Keokuk; Belle of Shreveport, Red river; Grand Tower, Memphis; Charles Brown, Cairo; Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Clinton, St. Paul; Belle of Shreveport, Missouri River; St. Joseph, Memphis; Mary Alice, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Dictator, Cairo. River falling. Clear and warmer.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, September 9.—Down—Bartlett, Natchez. Up—Glencoe, Mary Miller and Exporter. Clear and pleasant. 78 deg.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 9.—Cotton firm; good grades unchanged; low middlings 15¾a16c; good ordinary 14¼a15c; net receipts, 115 bales; exports, coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 5,319 bales.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., September 9.—Beef cattle—Receipts 794 head; light supply, caused by a fair amount of trade; prices held last week's figures; sales of choice extra at $5@5 50; first quality $4@5 50; second $3@4 50; third $4@5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,754 head; quality of offerings not as much noticed this season; quality of offerings generally very poor; sales in lots at $2 50@4 25 each; extra $4@5 25; spring lambs 6a6c ₱ ℔.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700 head; a shade better; sales at $2 50@3 50 for stockers; a few lots of good steers sold at $5 00@5 25; shipments, 264 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,200 head; light and heavy grades lower, closing about steady; sales at $3 35@4 40; good to choice light $4 50@4 65; shipments, 3,134 head. Sheep—Receipts 600 head; market steady and firm at $3 50@4 25 for fair to good.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 9.—Petroleum market quiet at $1 37@1 40 for Titusville delivery; and $1 40@1 50 for Oil City.

Vienna Premiums Again, and the American Sewing Machines.

By reference to the "General Regulations of the Vienna Universal Exhibition," published by Archibald Engelier, President of the British Commission, we find medals were to be awarded, in the Mechanical Department, in two classes—one for Merit and one for Progress. The medal for *merit* was for the article possessing the greatest merit of its kind and class; and the medal for *progress* for the article or thing which had made the greatest progression towards perfection. In this country, the award of progress would be called a second premium). Hence we conclude that, as the Wilson Sewing Machine was the only sewing machine that received the Grand Medal of Merit, when the awards were made at the Vienna Exposition, it must have been the best sewing machine on exhibition; although other sewing machines that received medals as premiums should be considered very good machines. At the great American Centennial Exhibition of 1876, they must have so improved as to equal the world renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.—*New York Tribune, September 9th, 1873.*

Chicago Since the Fire.

Of course